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Bethesda, Maryland

# Westfield Atheneum,

WESTFIELD, MASS.

No. 791

Class 1

## ABBREVIATED REGULATIONS.

Any person shall be entitled, under the regulations of the Atheneum, to the use of the Library and Reading-Room for one year upon payment of two dollars, and for six months upon payment of one dollar.

The books shall be divided into three classes:

1. Books of reference, which shall not be taken from the Library.
2. Books for circulation.
3. Magazines.

Two books only of the second class shall be drawn by one person at one time, and they shall be kept out only two weeks, but may be again drawn by the same person, unless they have been called for in the meantime, in which case they shall be retained in the Library two days for the applicant.

Magazines shall be kept in the Library for one month after they are received, after which time one magazine may be drawn by one person at a time until the expiration of three months after they are received, and thereafter they may be drawn under the same regulations as books of the second class.

Every person drawing books shall be responsible for all loss or damage to such books while retained by him, and may be required to make a deposit as security against all such loss or damage.

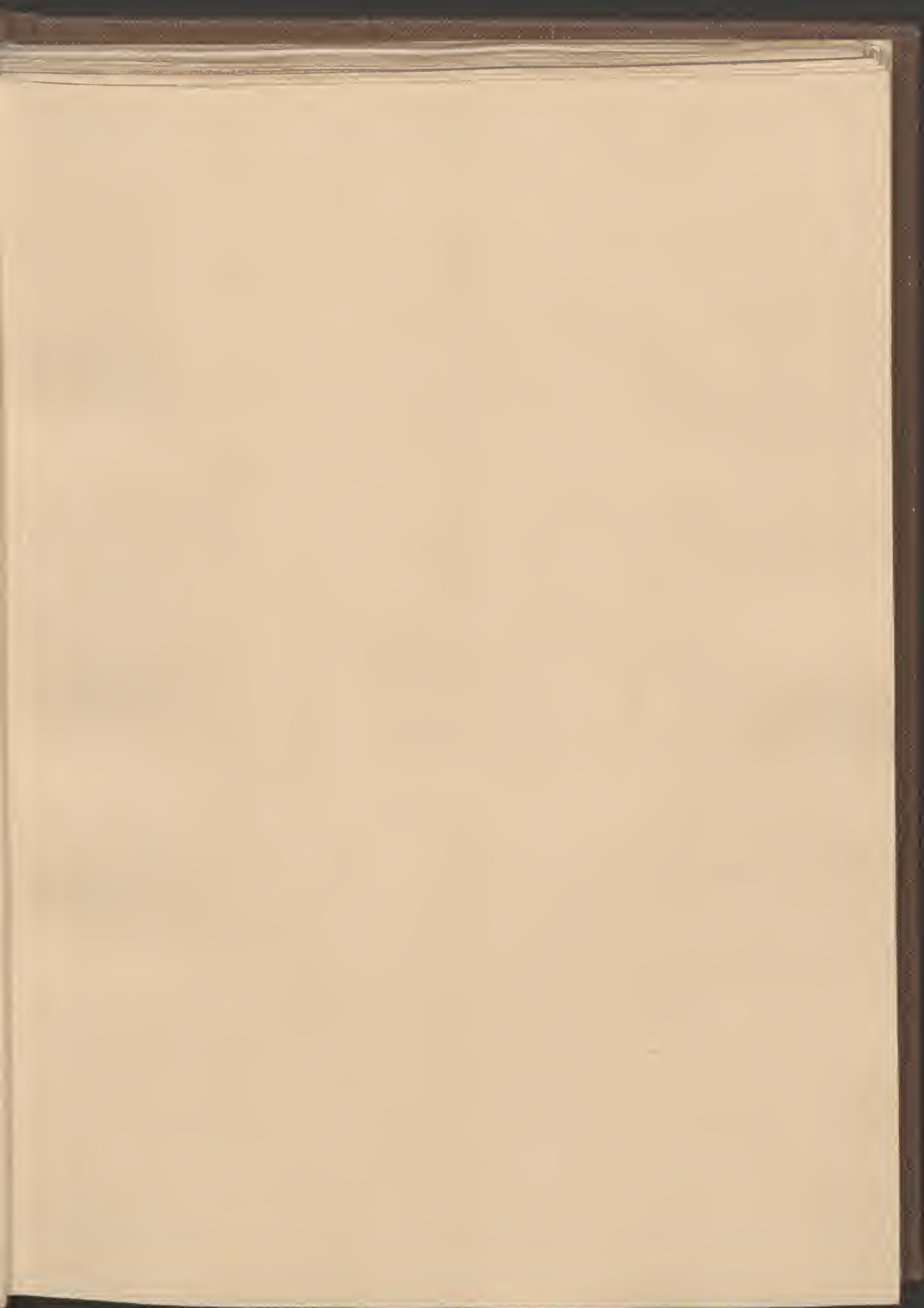
A fine of *two cents* per day shall be imposed for each book kept out over two weeks, which fines as well as all claims for loss of books or injury thereto, shall be paid by the person liable before any more books shall be issued to such person.

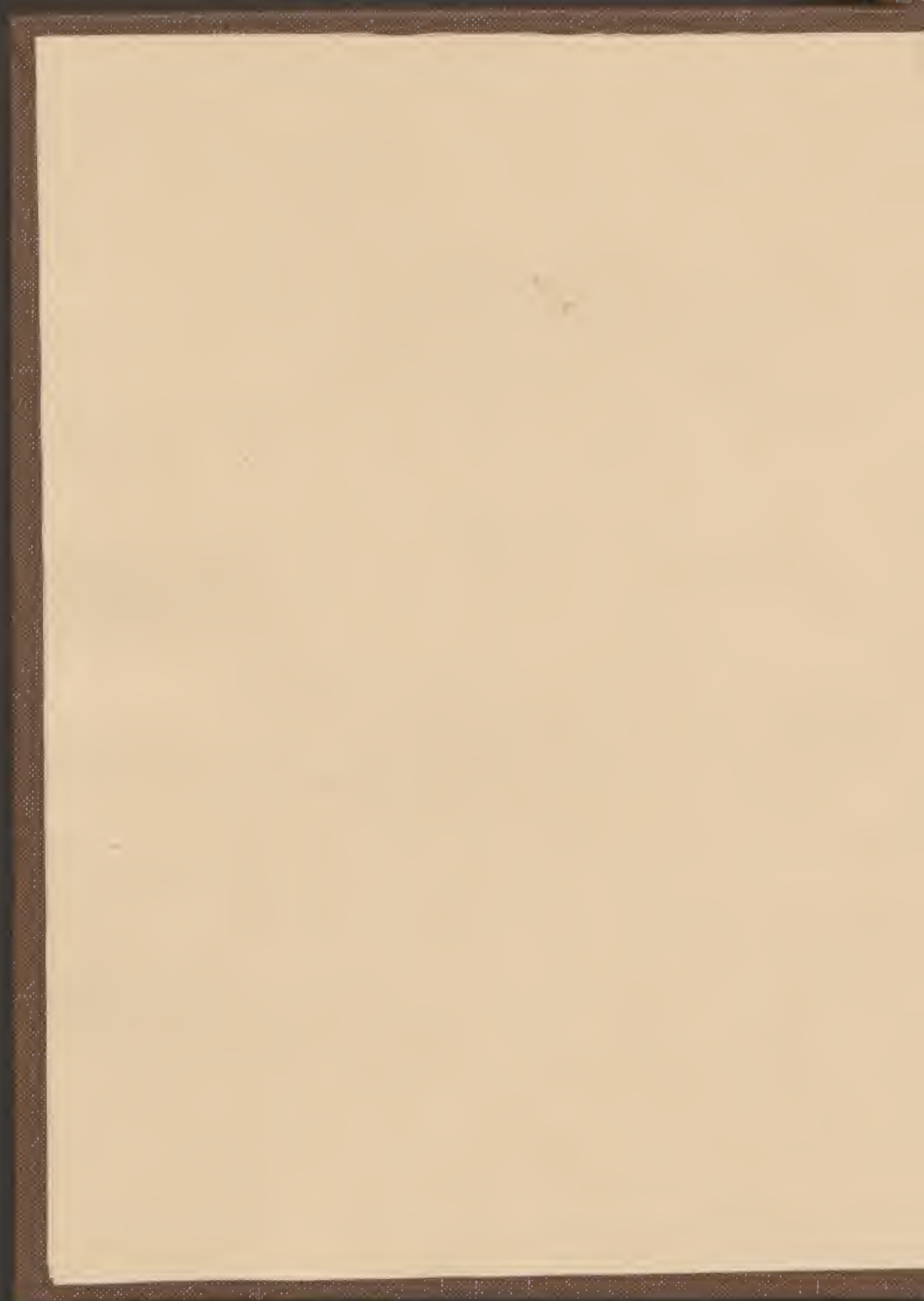
Every person before being permitted to draw books shall sign an obligation to abide by the regulations of the Library.

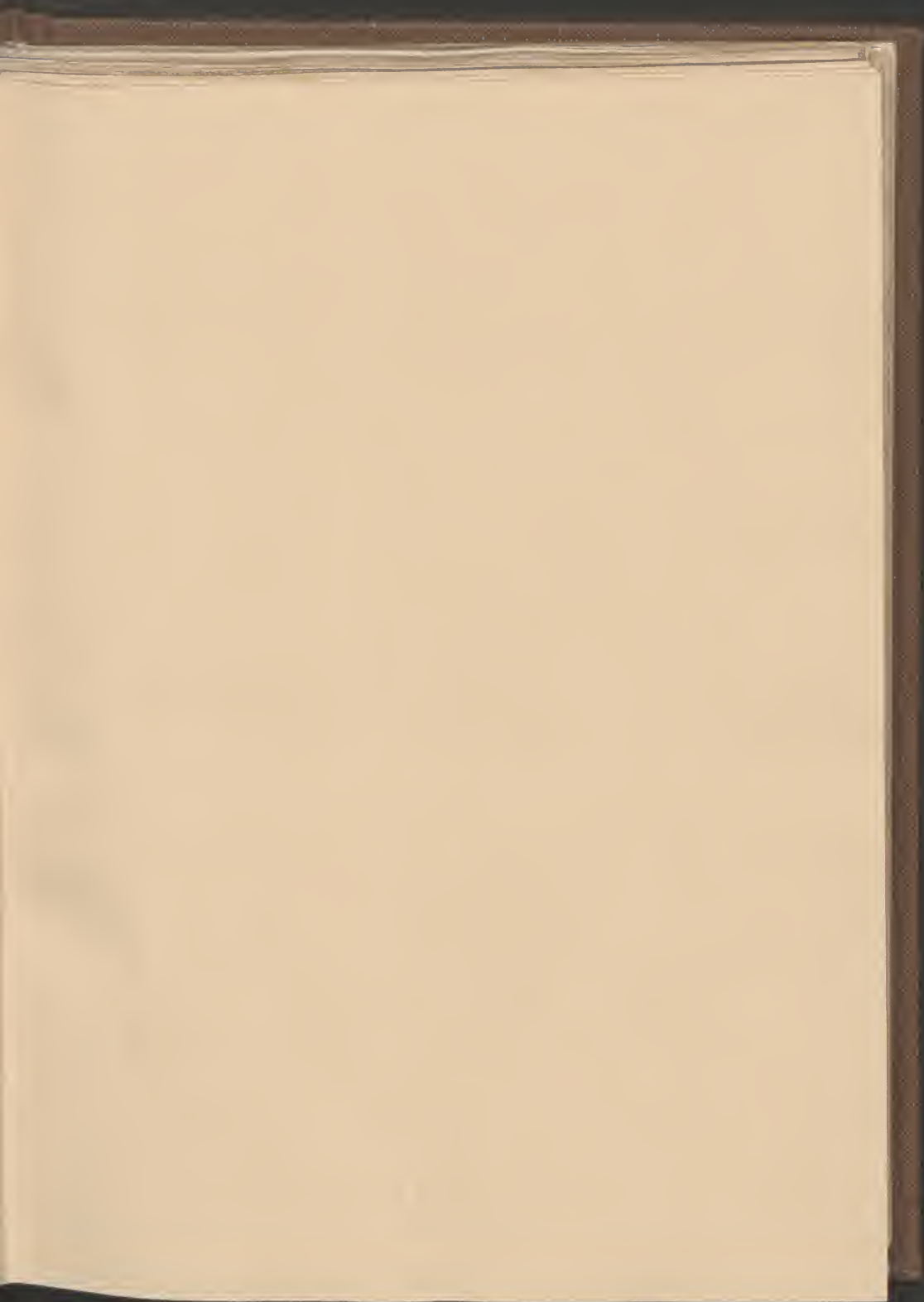
Every book taken from the Library shall be first presented to the Librarian to be charged, and when returned shall be again presented to him to be inspected and credited before it is restored to the shelves.

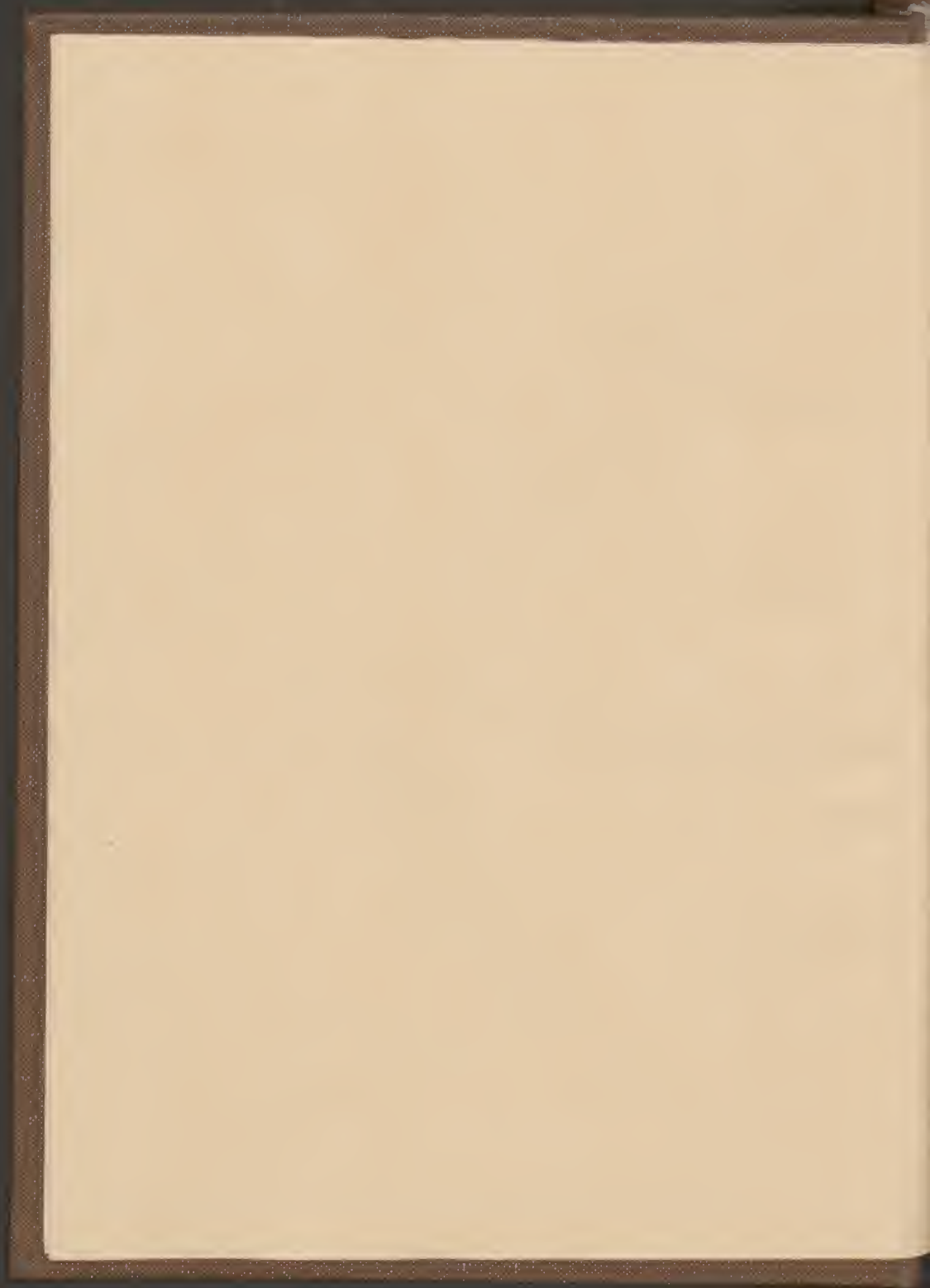




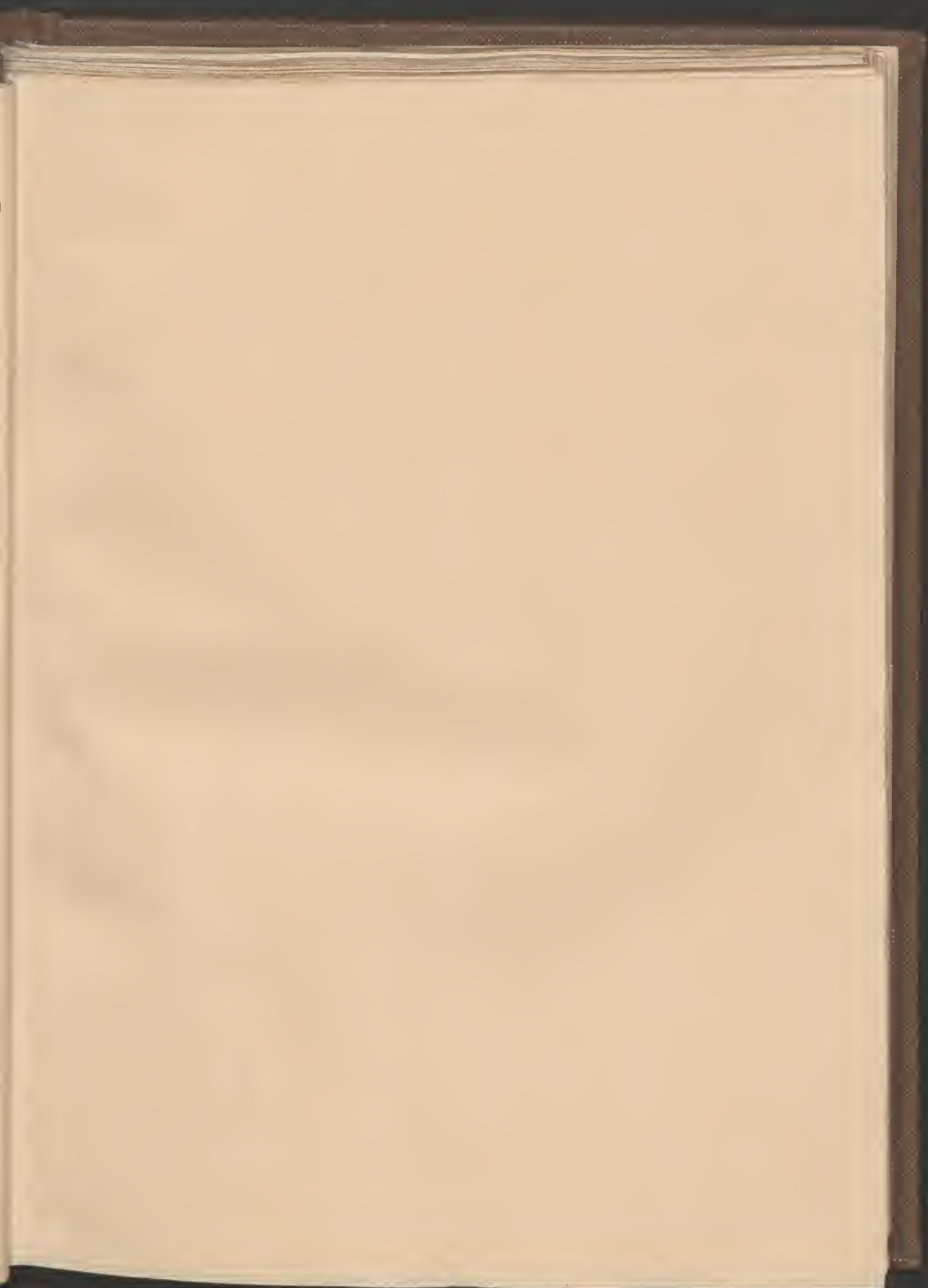








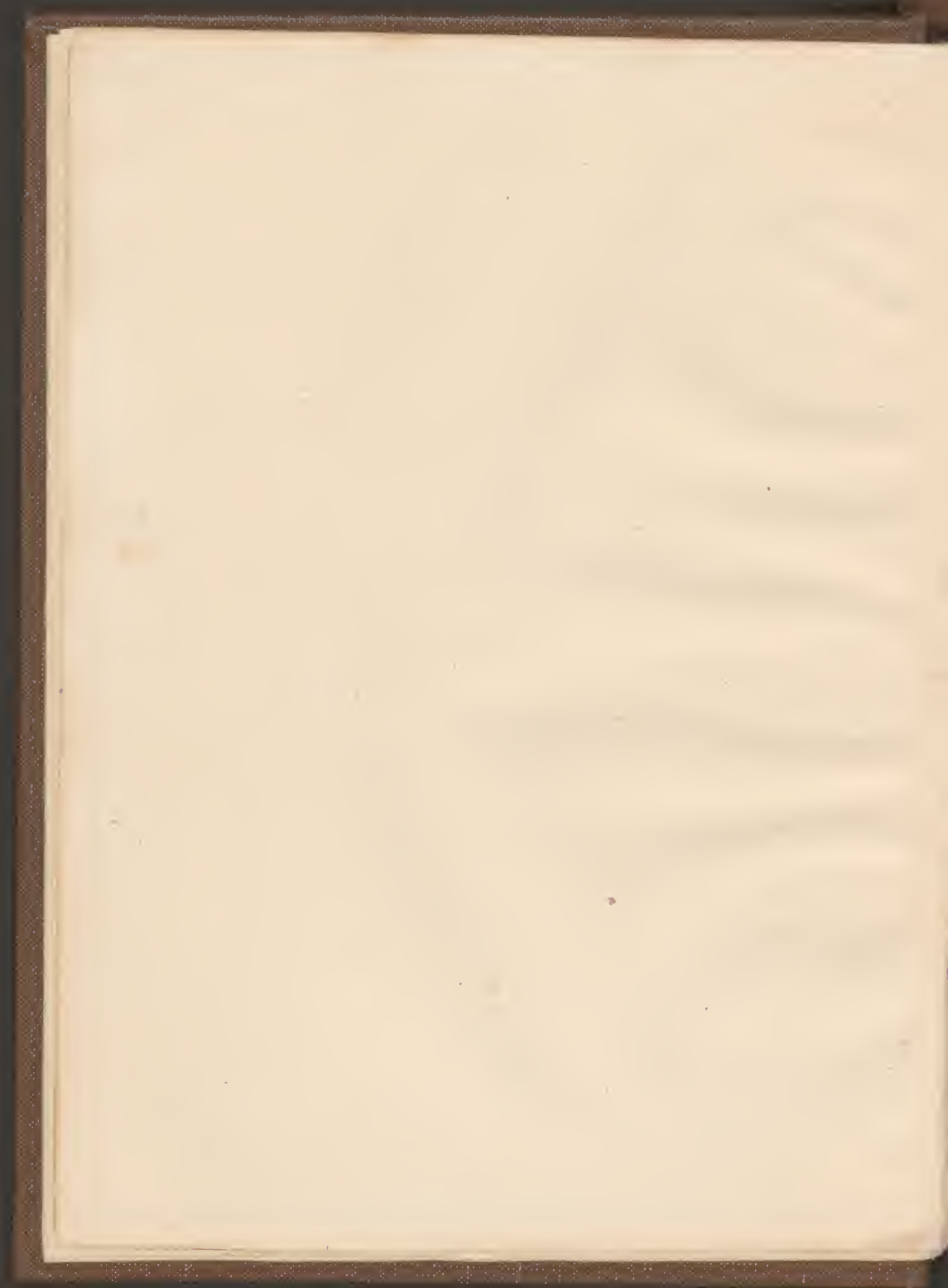




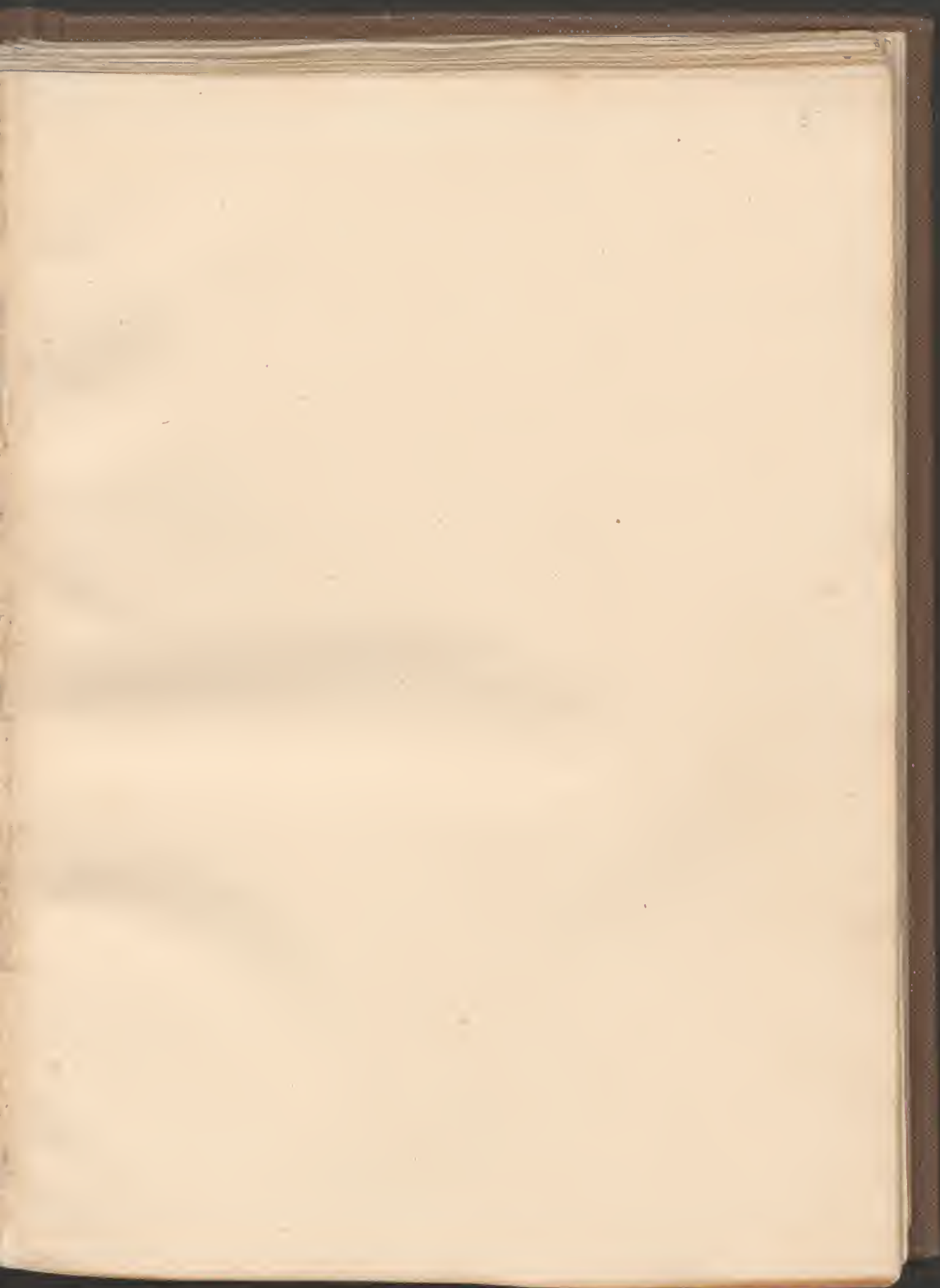


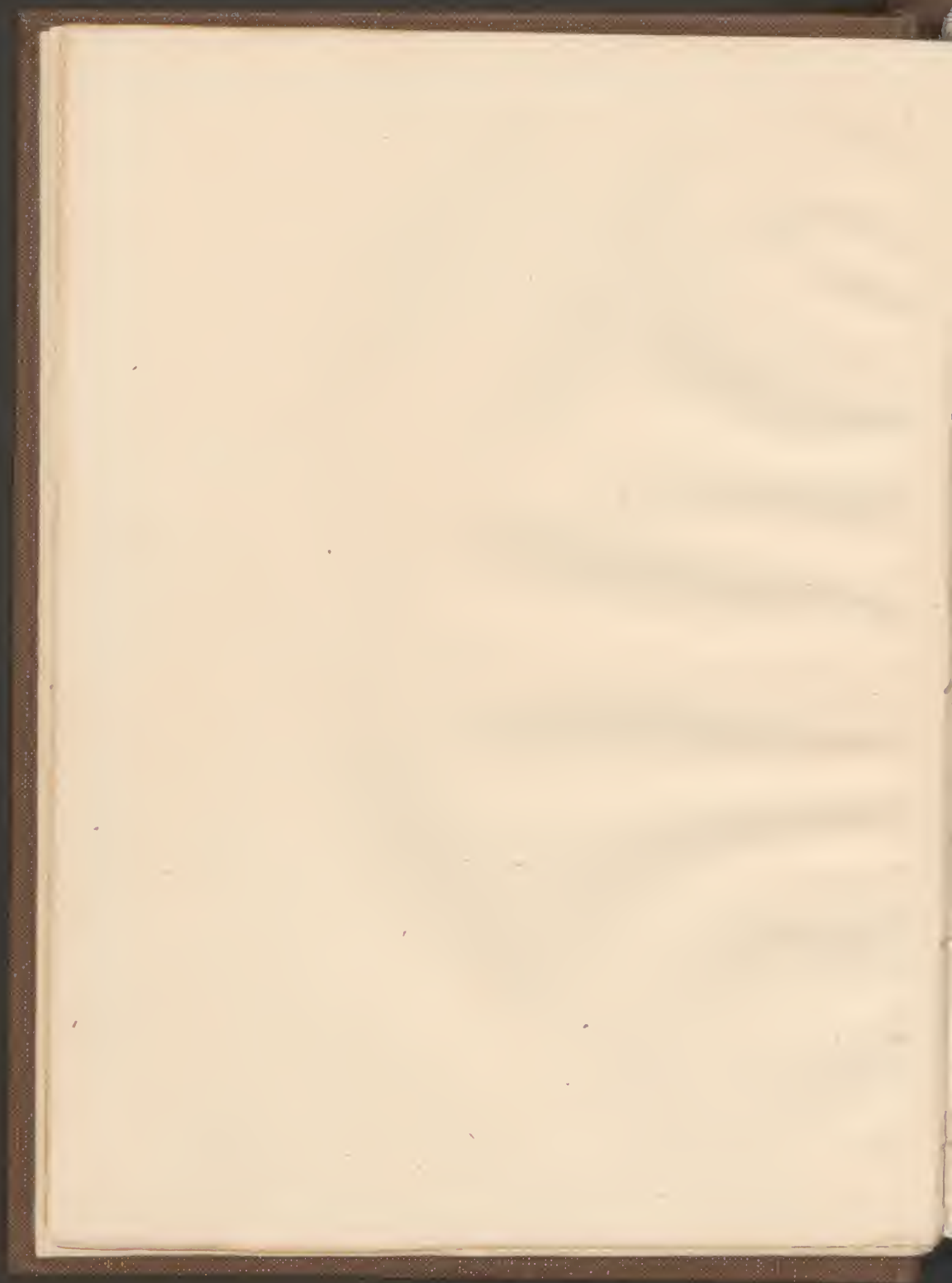
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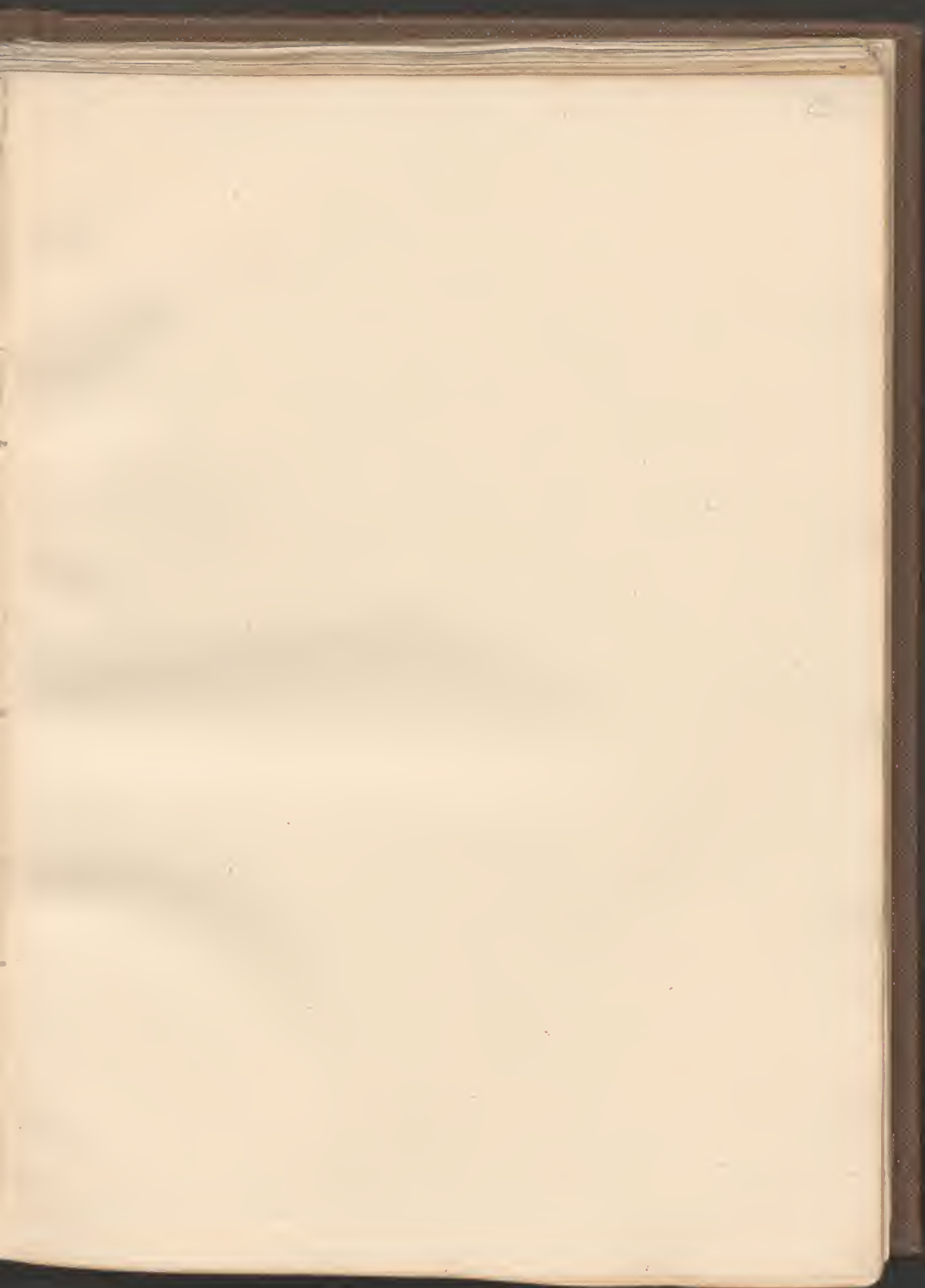
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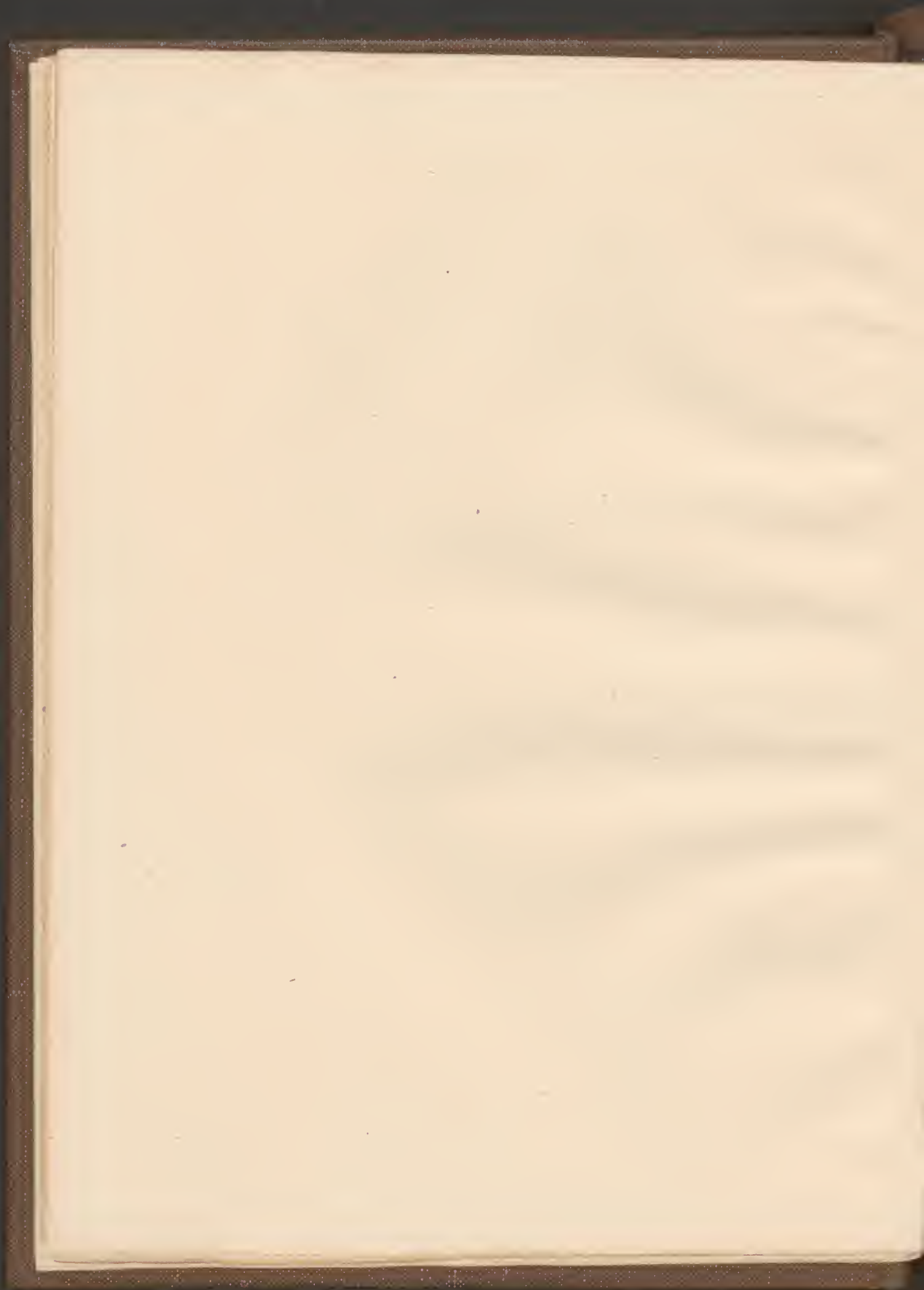




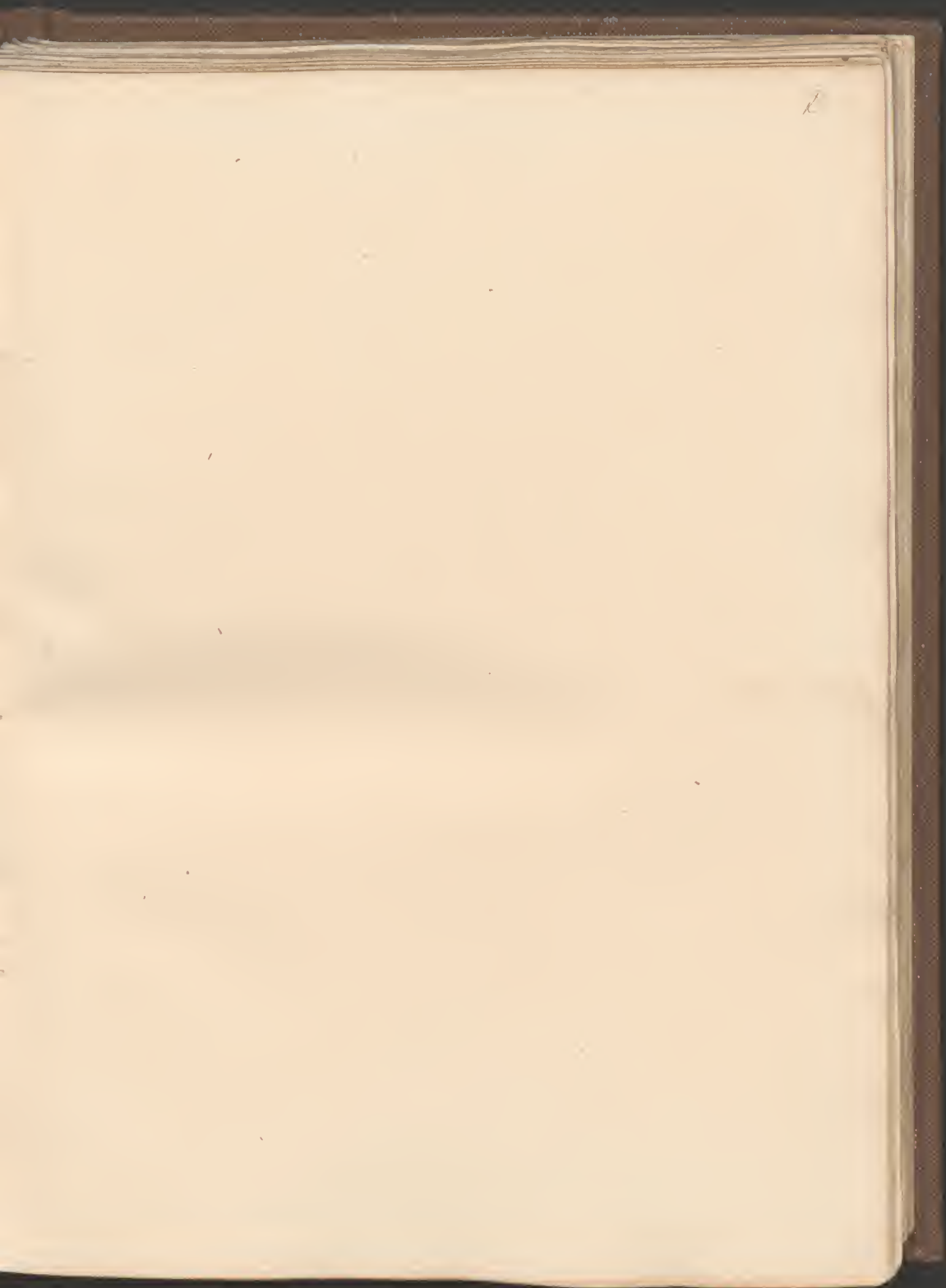


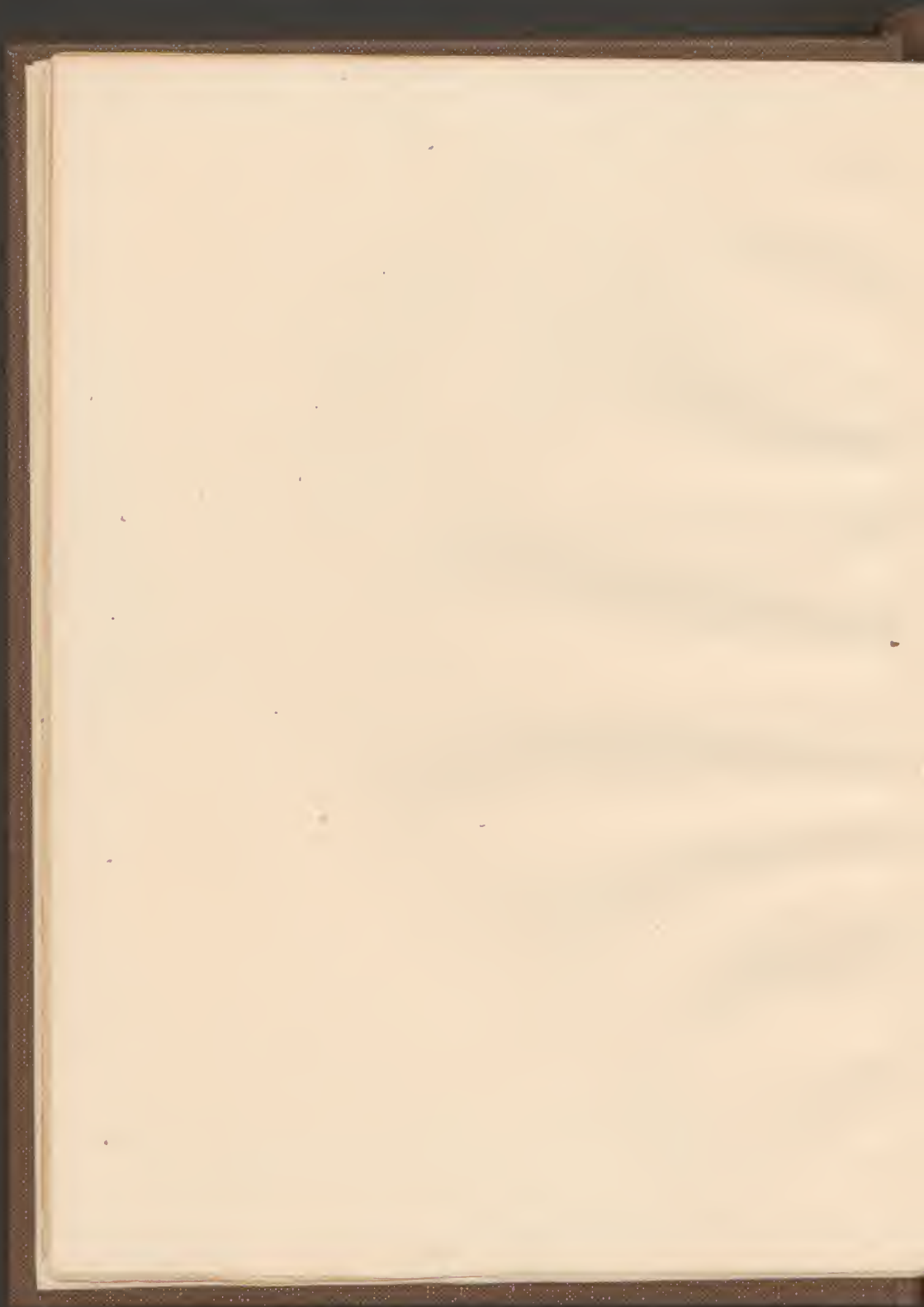


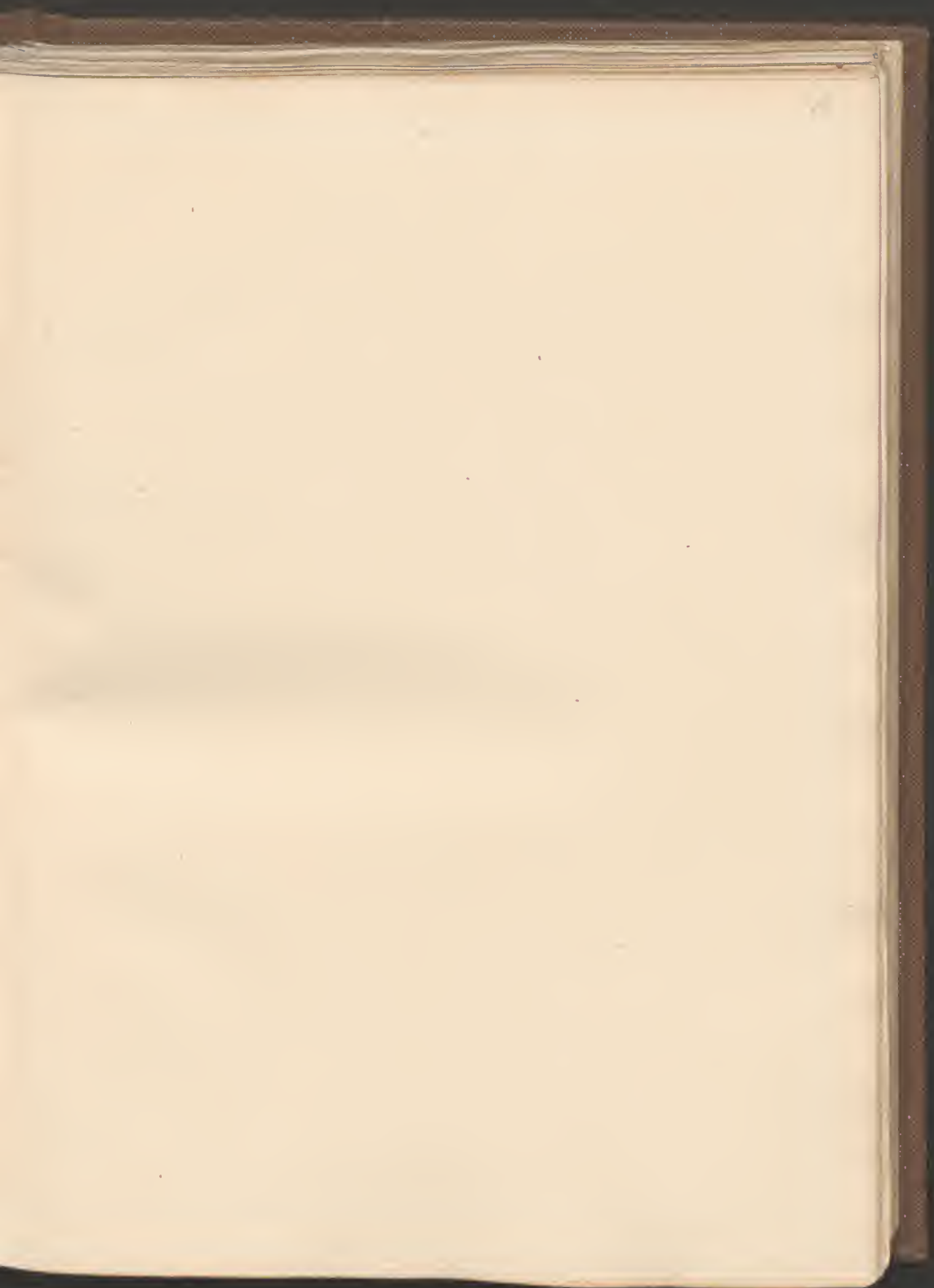


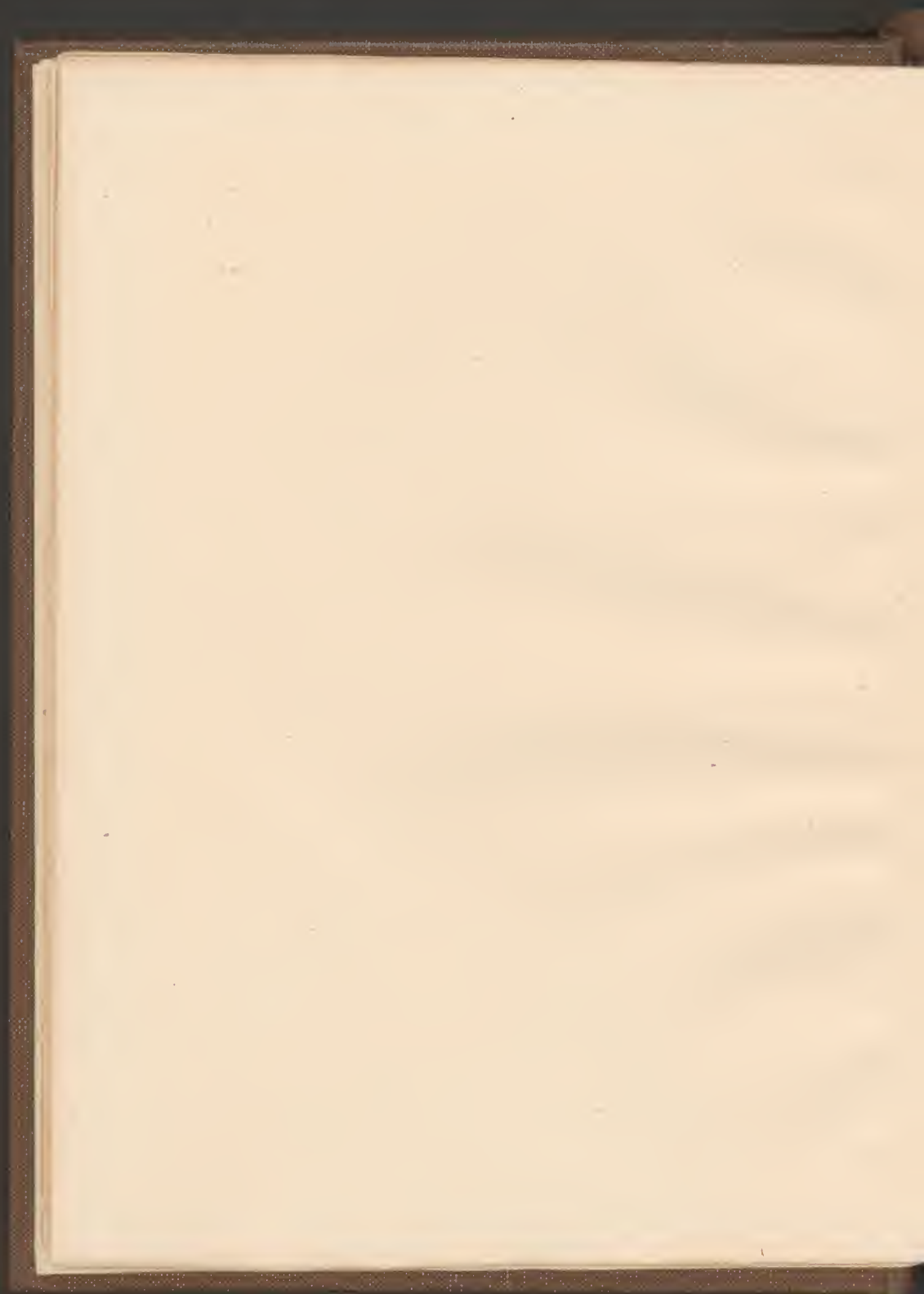




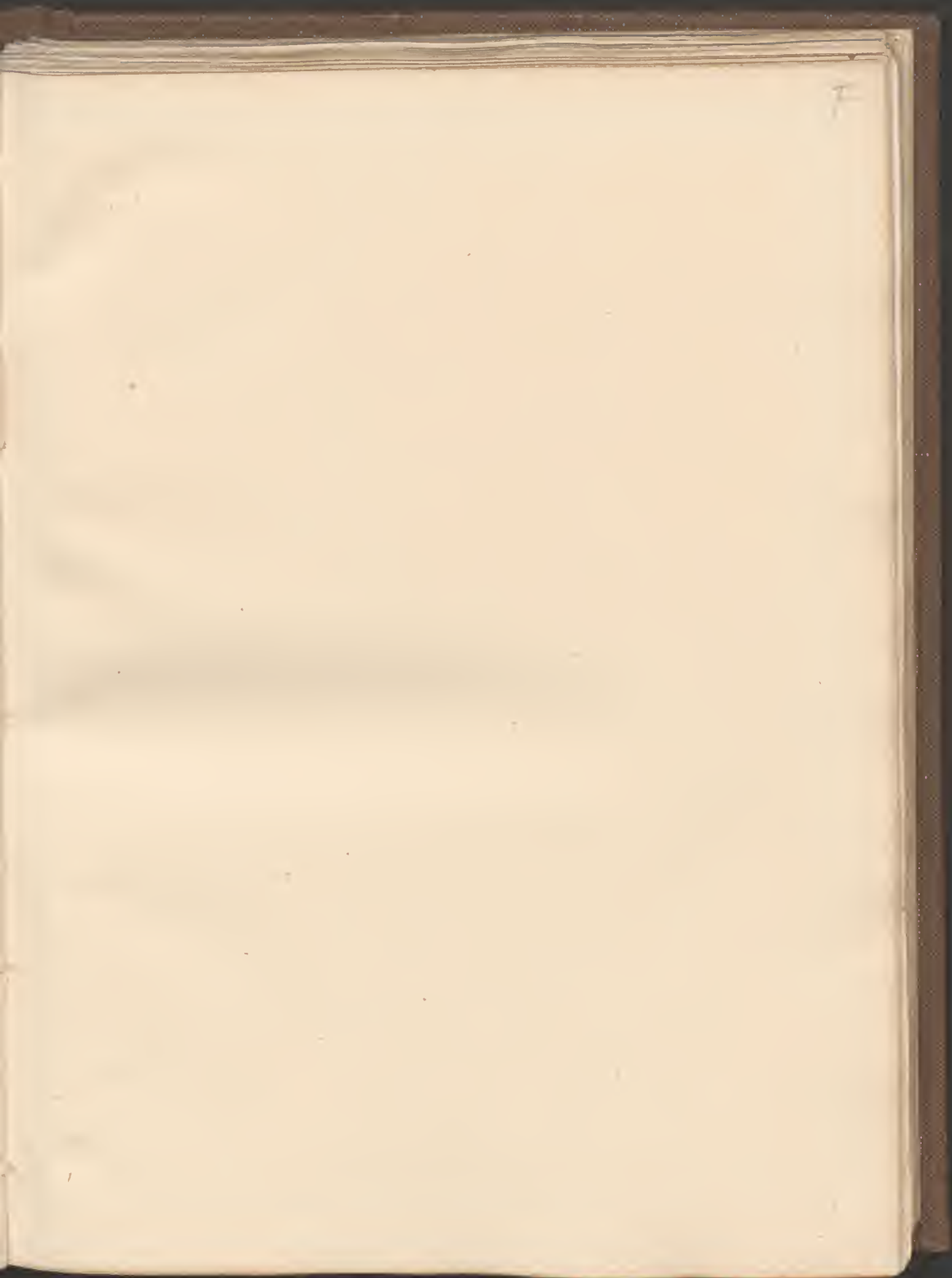




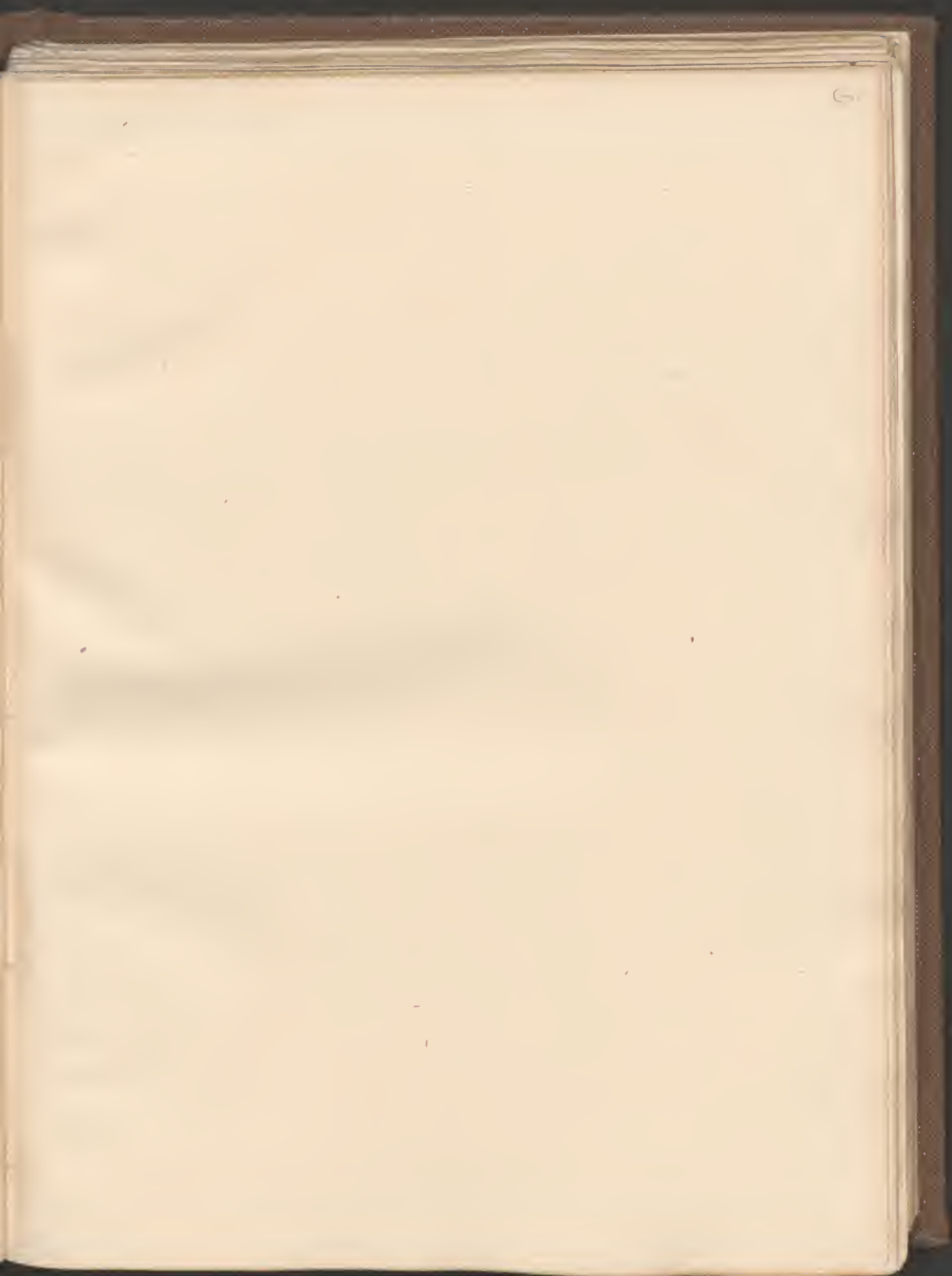


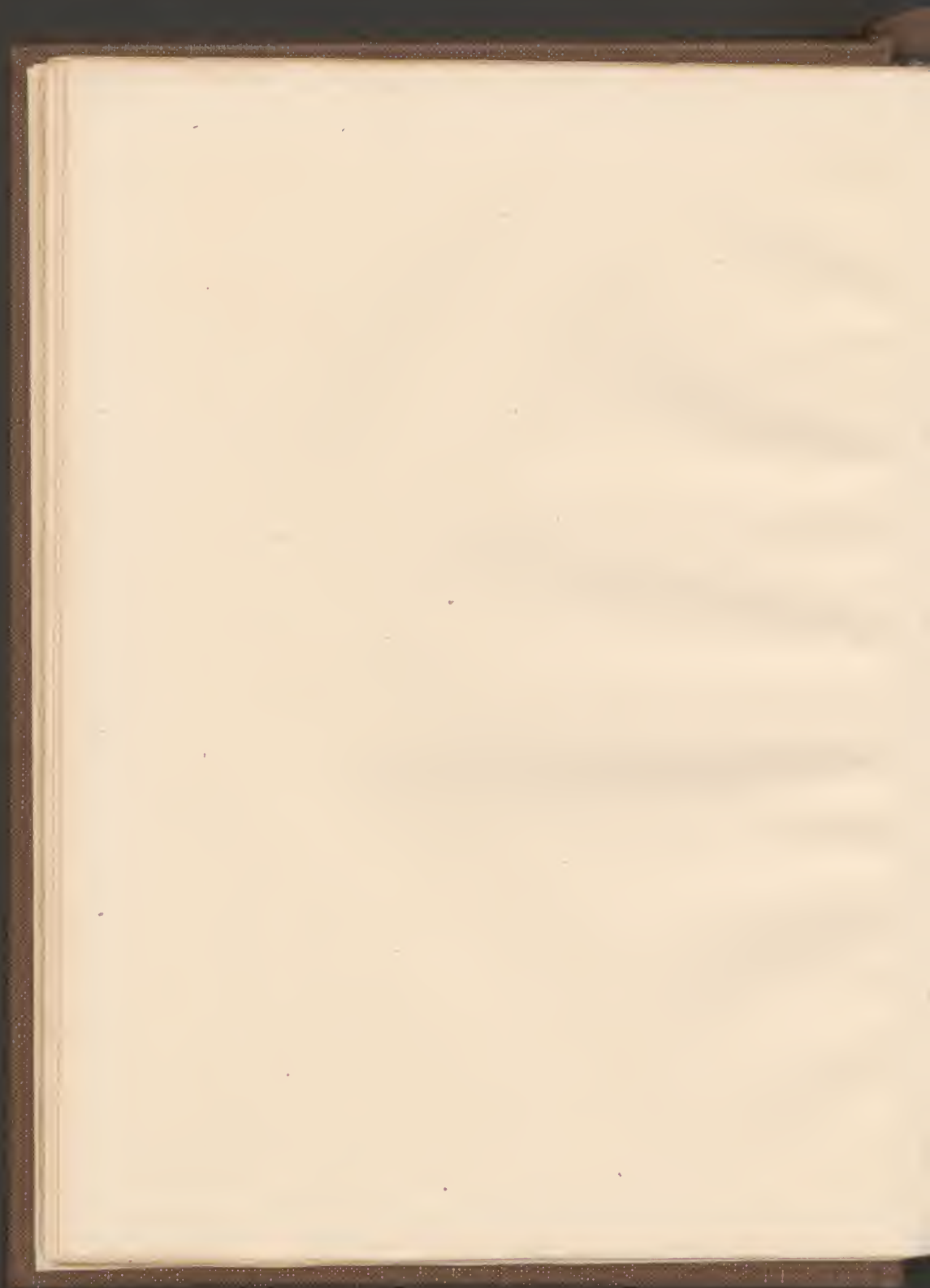


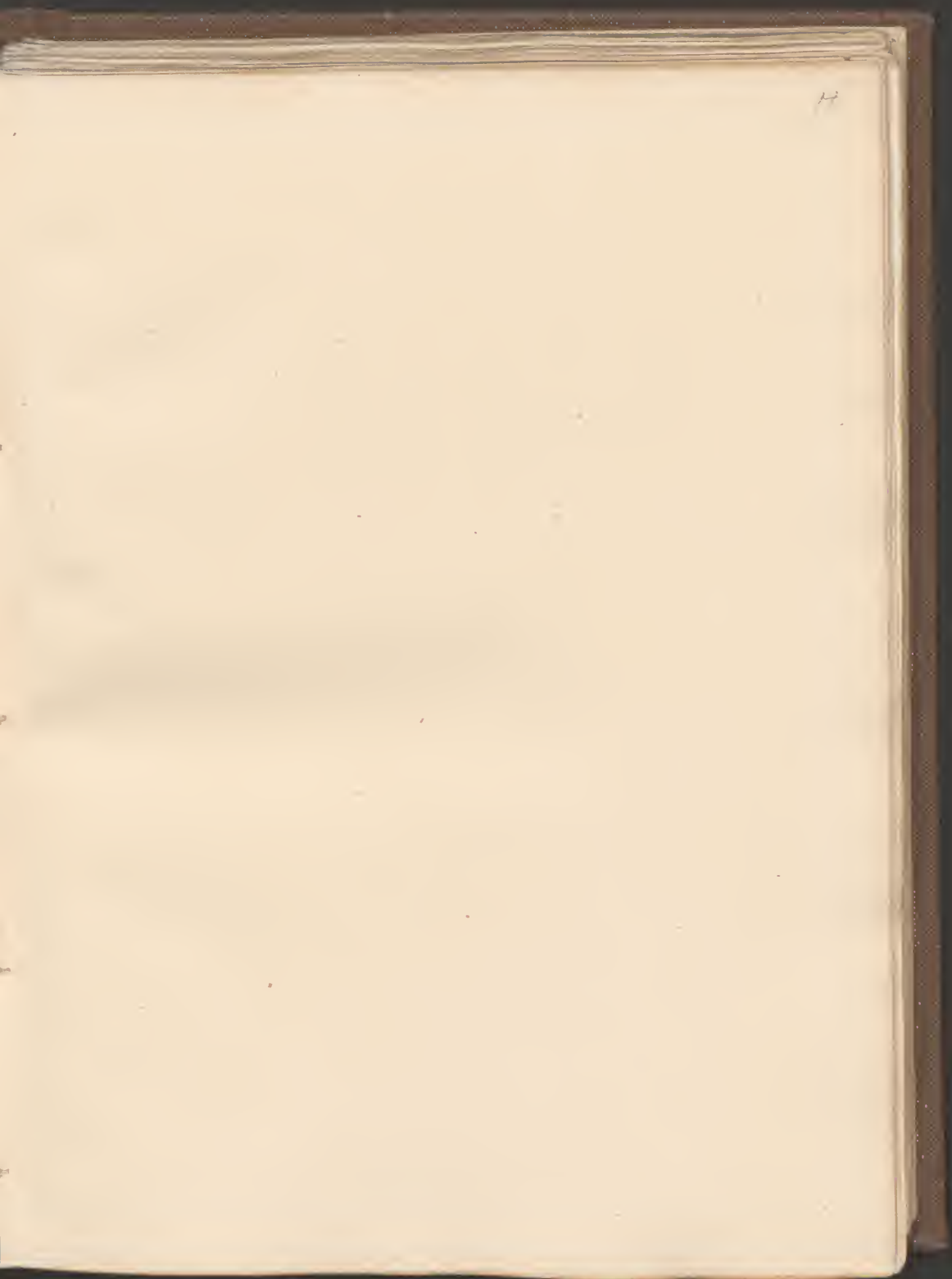




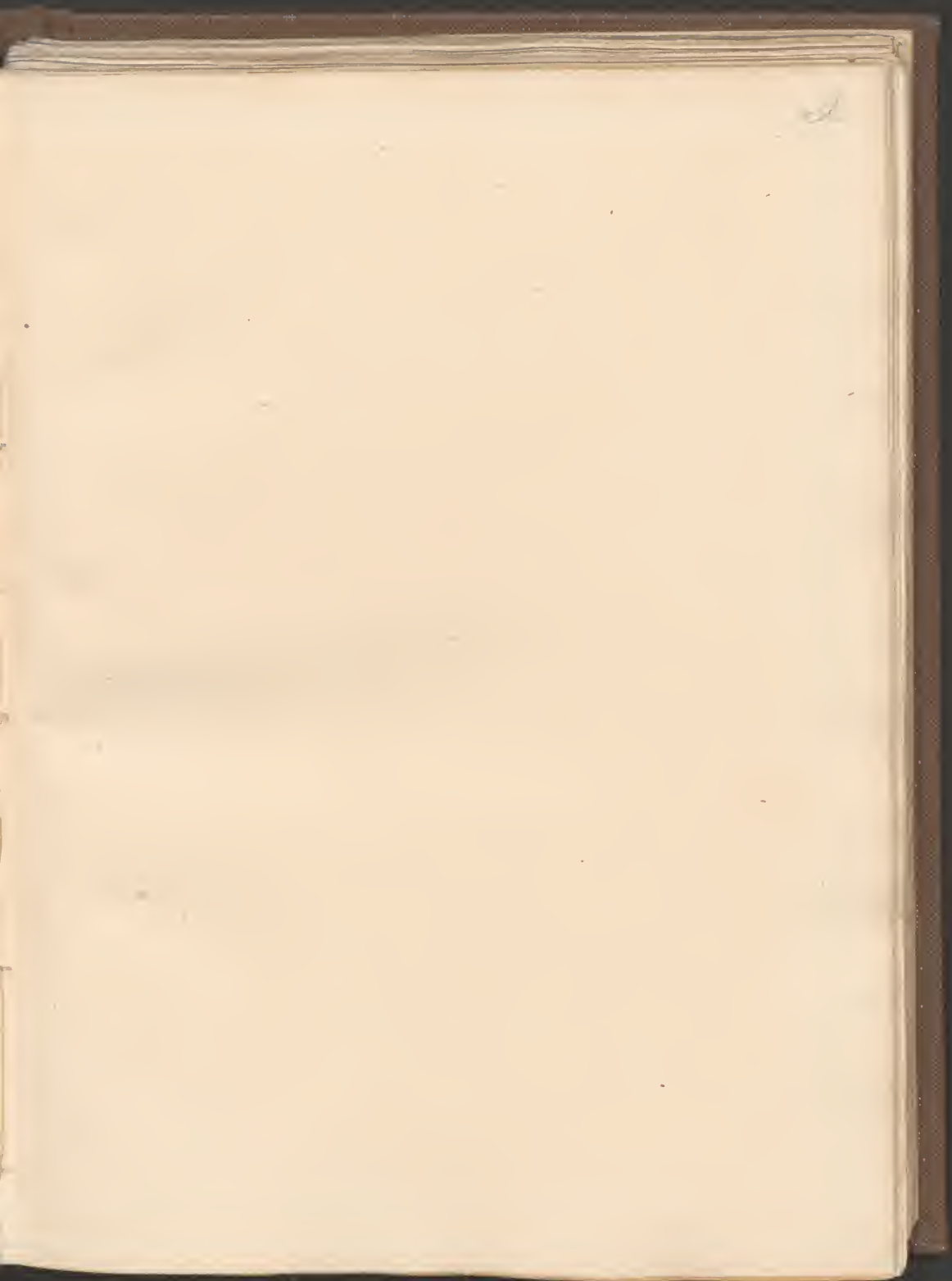




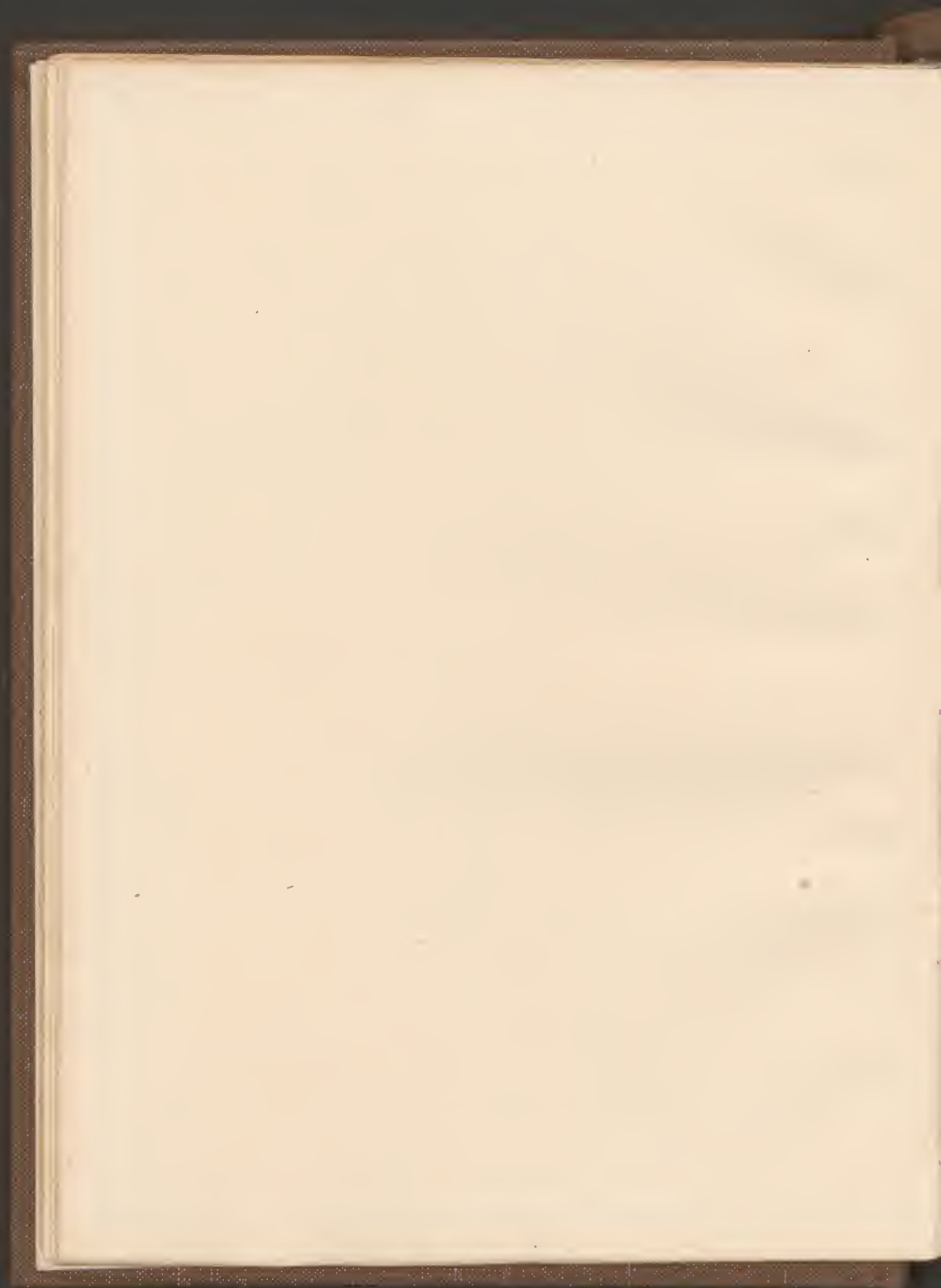




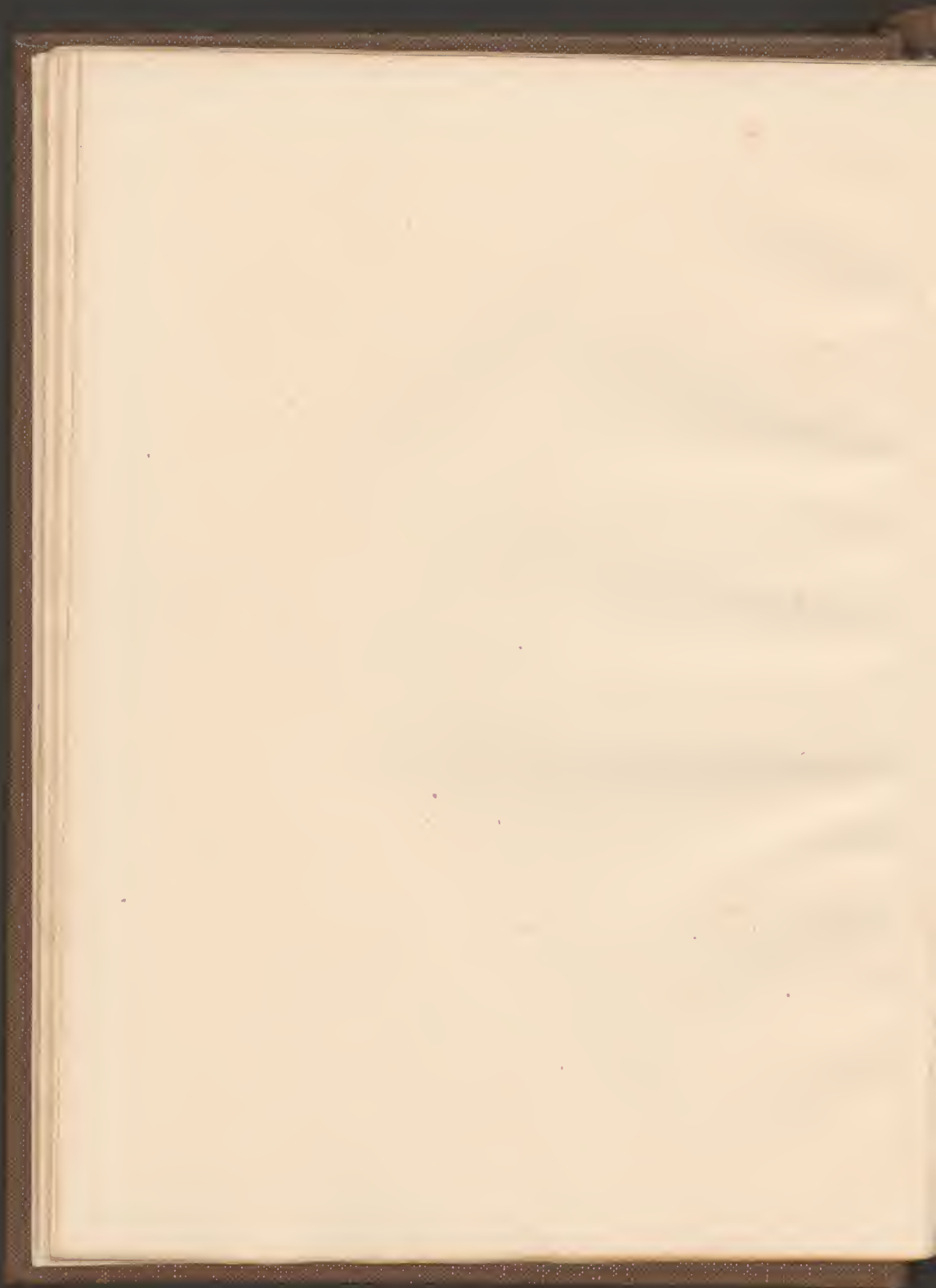


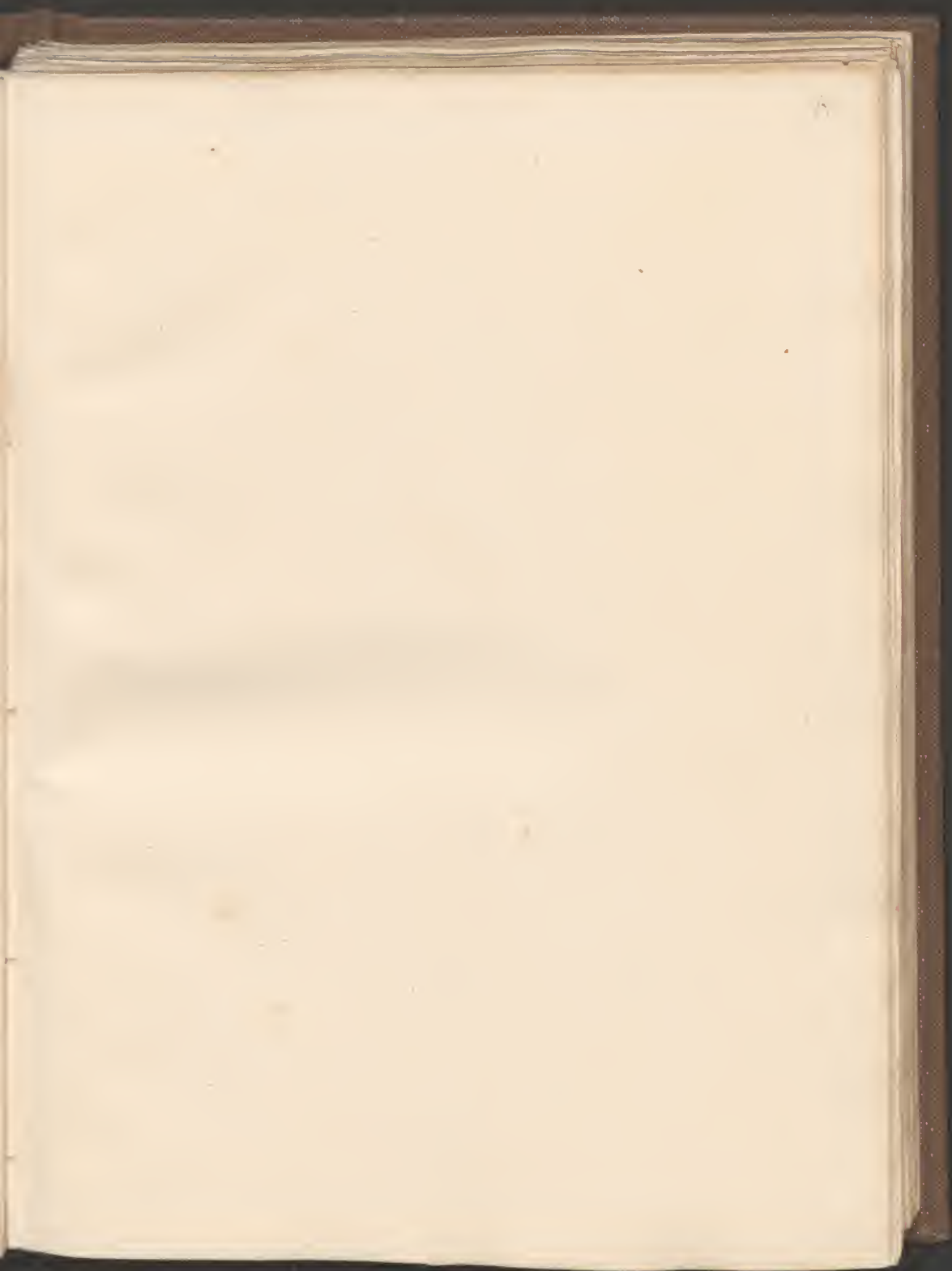




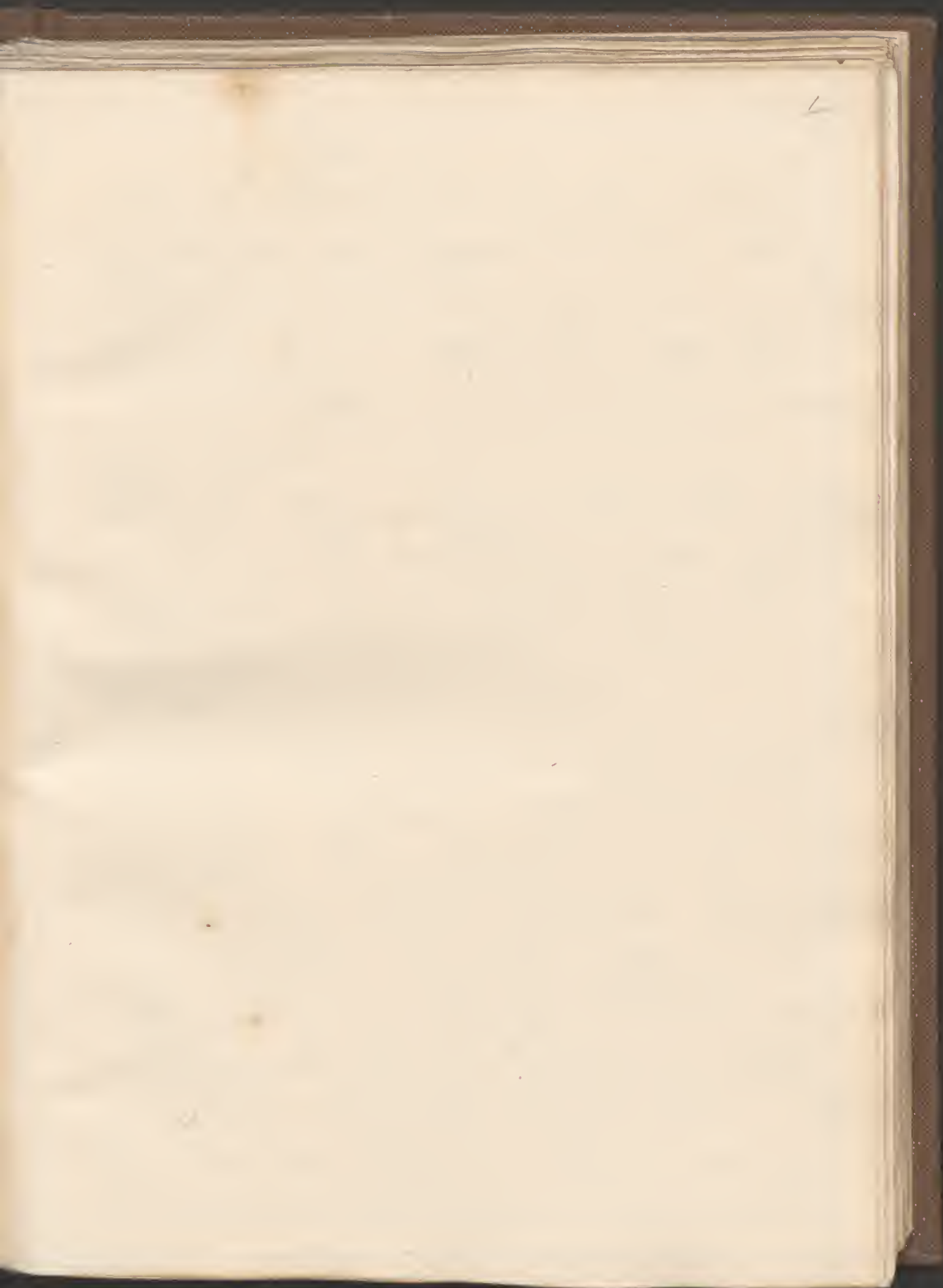


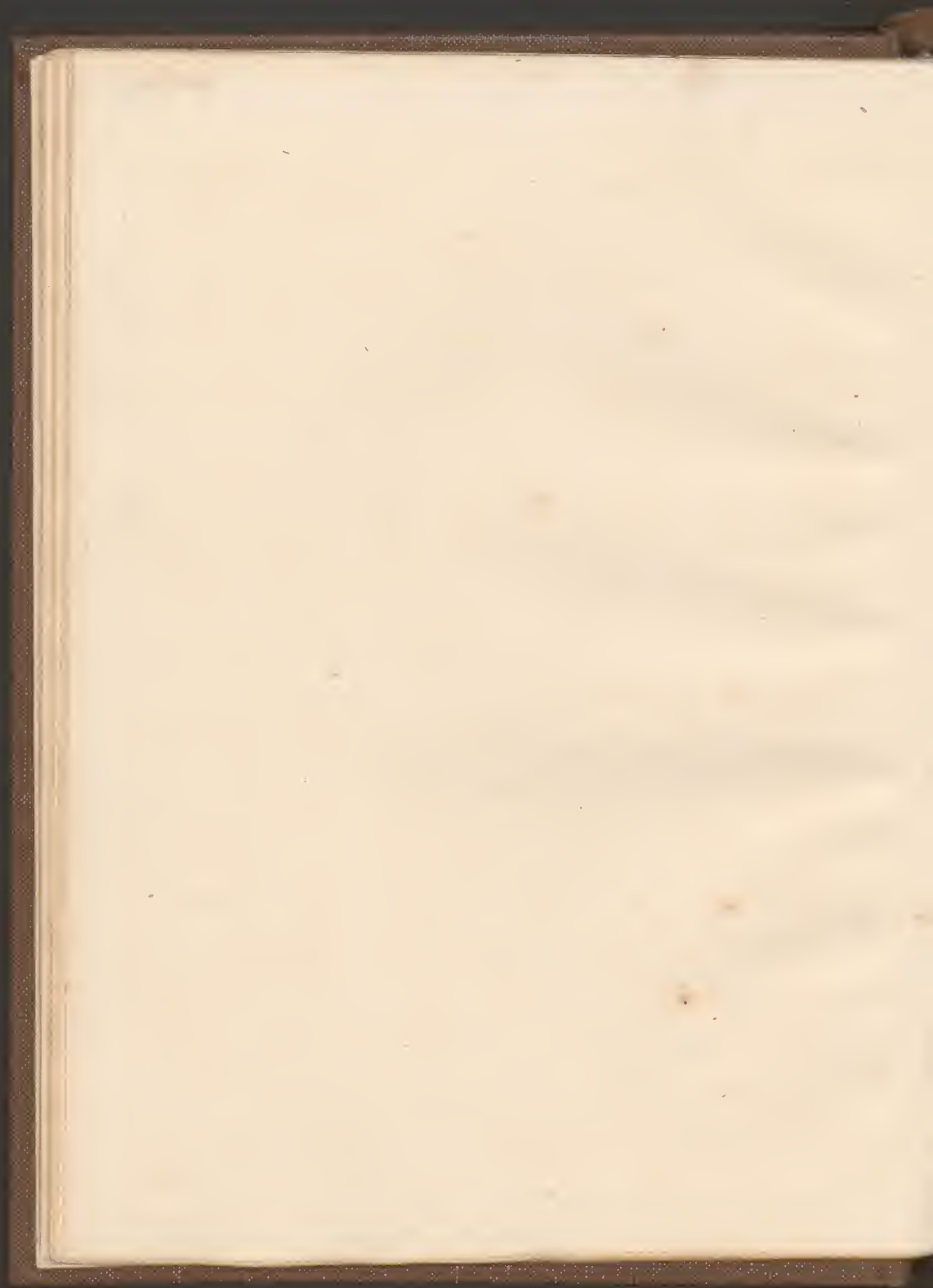
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## Type

Means an eternal peculiarity in the form of a disease - analogous to Puer's bolany  
There are 4 varieties in feb. disease,

Putrid, Nervous, ~~Stictic~~ & Mectic

1<sup>st</sup> Putrid Type - Violent in access severe rigors & pain.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage - hagg. counten. skin parched crimson, subling. Calor mordax eyes suffused Pulse very full but weak face flushed & tongue dry & thick.

Small Cadaverous,

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage fetid sweat, urine & feces brown or black & fetid, passing insensibly - hemorrhage from muc. mem. b. pulse frequent full & quick. Great ph. Typh. putrid. T. Scrodes Plague Many cases of Interm. & Remitt. in hot climates & Malign. sore throat Putrid pneum. typh. Some cases of measles, & small pox

2 Nervous Type. Rigors scarcely perceptible a coolness or torpor credible ity continuing several days or even weeks,

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2<sup>nd</sup> Stage - Pain behind the eyes -  
 little heat - often an actual reduction of  
 warmth - Countenance pale & slightly  
 flushed, like hectic - Little or no thirst  
 Pale urine - Little or no smell or one like  
 the that that of a recent human brain on  
 dissection (Bees on which the patients lay have  
 retained this smell 12. mo. - It is never  
 cadaverous) Pulse small frequent & soft  
 weak & sometimes slow

3<sup>rd</sup> Stage - Coma or a tendency to it. Ab-  
 sence of pain. Cool & moist skin sanguine  
 moist, brown or red. Pulse same as  
 in 2<sup>nd</sup> stage. Examples of this are  
 Typh. nerv. of Huxham. T. mictur. T. cerebro.  
 T. sudatorius, T. syncop. Cholera of India  
 Delirium Tremens, Puerperal Delir. Coma in  
 child's fever (Chf. Rem.) Intermittent, in  
 N. Eng. Group Some cases of Purpura  
 Purpura. more of the Purpura which is the most  
 usual form of p. typh. with no - there is  
 often no reaction gangrene often arises  
 is like that of the extremities in old people

The range of the nerv. type is very great  
 Some diseases are intermediate between  
 putrid & nervous, or leucemia & the leucemia  
 triphlogica. Petechiae consist of  
 minute extravasations of blood & afford  
 no evidence of putrescence. ~~It has been~~  
~~said that it~~ <sup>(nervous)?</sup> In these cases, brisk  
 purging & spontaneous diarrhoea reduce  
 the patient suddenly & in warm climates  
 bring on gangrene of the bowels.

It has been said that the dis-  
 eases of warm climates are usually in-  
 flammatory & those of cool & mountain  
 or mountain putrid or typhus, but the  
 reverse is generally the fact.

3. Arthritic Type 1<sup>st</sup> Stage - Func-  
 tional derangement of the dig. organ -  
 followed by lassitude, coldness of extrem-  
 ities, numbness - Costiveness

2<sup>nd</sup> Stage - Heat, thirst anxiously - tongue  
 coated <sup>with white fur</sup> - passing wandering & varying with  
 the weather. Pulse frequent quick & full



urine high coloured perspiration profuse  
 & alternating with heat & anguish of skin.  
 - disease exacerbating & remitting - usually  
 a great exacerbation every night

3<sup>d</sup> stage - rigors edema debility

Examples - Gout Acute, subacute &  
 epidemic (?) rheumatism Spargani's  
 purpurum Pleuritis, not (a rhe. aff.  
 of intercostal muscles) - Some cases of Ce-  
 phalitis & other inflammations. In prae-  
 vily misplaced cases of this class you  
 can have no other test for ascertaining the  
 disease than the type, I have seen more  
 of the logistic of the arthritic kind than of  
 any other, except epidemic. The attending  
 infl. is erysipelatos, the fever gangrenous  
 & putrid

4<sup>th</sup> Hectic Type - Chills heat &  
 sweating intermingled - exacerbations chief-  
 ly in the evening

Examples - Laipost's Hectic Phthisis

5

Chlorosis Struma Tabes Puerabacris  
Lues White swelling

Febrile fever is generally chronic but  
sometimes is acute.

The fever called synocha is thought  
to be synocha at the commencement.  
It is a kind which, reliving only for a time  
is repeated & followed by antin. mitis &c.  
From the symptoms, change of "typhus set in"  
the pat. gets about perhaps in 3 wks. in spite  
of both disease & doctor. Now these cases  
are distinguished from Canina thus -  
In Canina the predisp. is shorter, signs  
severer, reaction occurs sooner & may  
occur at any hour of the day. In synocha  
the reaction occurs usually in the evening.  
In Canina the pain is universal & permanent  
subsiding only at the crisis. In syn. it  
is partial & fluctuating. In Canina the  
heat is uniform & not stinging. In syn.  
variable & stinging. In Canina, the flush

is universal, uniform, florid, there is throbbing & the surface appears distended  
 In syn. the reverse is true. In Canina  
 the edge of the tongue is florid red, the  
 fur close & dry. In synochs, the edges  
 are at first moist & natural, becoming  
 crimson the fur is thin & like cream.  
 In can. the mouth is dry & thirst constant  
 In syn. the mouth is not so dry & the thirst  
 disappears & returns. In Canina res-  
 piration is more disturbed & laborious  
 improving only with the subsidence  
 of the disease. In syn. it is less so & may  
 return. In Canina there is more rest-  
 lessness, pectitation & anxiety; these are  
 more frequent & not returning - while  
 in syn. they may subside & again return  
 In can. the pulse is scanty, high col<sup>d</sup> & not  
 changing - not so in synochs. In can.  
 the bowels are slow & a cost state indicates  
 without the aid of improvement. There  
 is never a spontaneous diarrhoea in synoch.



They vary from extreme torpor to natural  
 & to profuse diarrhoea. In Can. there is no  
 augmented secretion of bile or yellow tinge of  
 the skin - In synochy both & sometimes at the  
 commencement. In Canma there are no fu-  
 gitive sweats till after the crisis - In synochy  
 night sweats with alleviation. In Can.  
 the pulse is never more than 112 & is strong  
 In syn. It is more freq. & ~~is~~ never stronger  
 - C. there are exacerbations & remissions - there  
 are in syn. Canma never requires or  
 will tolerate sedatives or tonics - syn. al-  
 ways in the secondary stages. C. is never  
 epidemic, always sporadic - syn. is epid.  
 & left to itself will run its course in a week  
 or pass into one of the phlogotica. Syn.  
 continues two wks & if left to itself often  
 3 or 4 wks & never passes into one of the  
 phlogotica. In Can. there is from the  
 first, intolerance of light - in syn. only  
 in the sec. stages In C. there is a morbid  
 increase of susceptibility at the outset in  
 synochy in 1<sup>st</sup> stage.



In can. v. s. relieves all the symp but gradually & in proportion to the quantity of blood taken. In syn. a consid. quant. must be taken & the relief is then sudden, but of short duration unless a very large quantity is taken. In c. fainting does not make less blood necessary to be taken - not so in synoch. In can. v. s. is useful in any stage before the crisis - in syn. only at the commencement. In c. v. s. obviates irritation - in syn. it increases it. In c. v. s. evacuates & refriger. subdues the disease perfectly & convalescence is rapid & perfect. In syn. recovery by these means is lingering & imperfect. In canna resolution at the commencement is more easy to effect. In canna the blood is fluid - coagulum firm, surface concave, buffy coat considerable - in syn. it is less so or the buffy coat is absent. Canna will yield to no other treatment - syn. better or sooner under another treatment. Canna is always

attended with entonic infl. synoch.  
with erythematous varying from <sup>nodes</sup> ~~nodes~~ to gangrenous. I confounded these  
diseases at the commencement of my  
practice & many do so at the present  
time

### Treatment for Synochus

The best is cal. & opium in the forming  
stage followed in the secondary by tonics  
as cinchona &c.

Of the synochus kind is  
Jackson's supposed inflammatory yellow  
fever - Antimal remittent. Many  
cases of intermittents. The hot cases of Am-  
strong's typhus, of our pneumonia typhodes  
where the expectoration is mingled blood  
saber & mucus & of bilious pneumonia  
of South.

There is a variety of the nervous  
type - attended with torpor, no pain -  
patients think they are not sick - skin cool  
pulse natural - mind dull &c. - ~~staring~~

In these cases there is great hazard of sudden death without energetic practice. If the patient should die, an empiric would say it was a fit Depletion & relief. using injurious - the emetic of Turp. min. or Sul. copper or Zinc or Sanguin. with if care will sometimes raise susceptibility to the effect of supporting agents, but sometimes the exhaustion is so great that an emetic would extinguish the feeble spark.

Of this kind are Darwin's Parais irritativa Good's typhochus soporosus - Pneumonitis typhodes of Paine Armstrong's congestive typhus

Cullen's Gravior & Utiior do not denote a difference in degree. Putrid fevers are often mild - Nervous may be as rapid & deadly as any. These two terms are perhaps better than grav. & acut. as the difference is in kind. Still these terms may lead into error. The T. Carcerum of Winchester 1780, described by Dr. Carmichael Smith was a nervous fever



T. sync. is purely nervous though mistaken by many for putrid

It is often said "if the bowels are evacuated early the fever will be nervous, if not, putrid" But as I understand the terms the difference is original & natural - pervading all stages a difference in kind. Much von. & purg. at the com. of nerv. fever will approxim. it to putrid while in a put. fever they will heighten the put. type

It is very easy to convert a nervous fever into a putrid bilious fever - the following is an effectual recipe

Give ant. <sup>emetic</sup> followed by nat. salt & Cal & jal. - repeat them. Give ant. nauseating doses - Give the veg. acids For food give warm water in which toasted bread has been dipped or beef has been scalded - & you will soon have a dry mouth, thick fur on tongue - nauseous taste, stomach unworkable, with discharges of bile & skin hot &

dry - A long case - a good bill  
unless the dis. is malignant & then he  
is killed at once. Polon. said - The  
man that runneth against his maker  
let him fall into the hands of the physician

I speak of ill selected, ill managed  
excessive emetics & cathartics; for emetics  
& cath. are often indicated, except in  
low cases.

All possible fevers are of one of  
these kinds 1<sup>st</sup> nervous 2<sup>nd</sup> putrid 3<sup>d</sup> ar-  
thritic 4<sup>th</sup> hectic 5<sup>th</sup> Canina

The nervous & putrid have each  
two varieties - the perfect & imperfect  
So putrid also of the arthritic & the hectic  
or acute & subacute rheumatism for the for-  
mer & for the latter the perfect which takes  
place after opening an abscess & the  
imperfect which exists before opening an  
~~abscess~~ abscess. Abscess is also of this  
opinion. (about the cure & rheumatism?)

## Malignancy

(Additions to my notes)

Cennestus gives the following symptoms of it.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Disproportionate violence of action in different parts of the system
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Peculiar changes in the character of the symptoms compared with ordinary cases
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Remarkable ex. sensation & insensibility in some part without apparent cause.
- 4<sup>th</sup> Pains in any or every part fixed or shifting appearing & disappearing limbs sore as if broken
- 5<sup>th</sup> Extreme pains in the head - watchings - startings - Coma or lethargy perturbation of mind
- 6<sup>th</sup> Face pale, livid, haggard with a peculiar ex.
- 7<sup>th</sup> Pulse small weak freq. variable & intermittent & sometimes morbidly natural
- 10<sup>th</sup> Heat sometimes great, often less, unequal extremities cold
- 11<sup>th</sup> Urine thin, without sediment, dark col<sup>d</sup>
- 12<sup>th</sup> Discharges black & fetid or green
- 13<sup>th</sup> Sweats on the forehead or neck profuse on one side (one side being dry) or universally



14<sup>th</sup> Livid red or ash col<sup>d</sup> spots, carbuncles, buboes, not suppurating or other affections of the skin

Leicester adds, the more safe a patient appears, the more danger sh<sup>d</sup> be approached.

The following are the symptoms I have usually observed - in case of  
Pain (in case of sudden attack) in some part, sometimes in the ear or toe - Spasms Delirium Coma Epigastr. sinking Black vom Hemorrhage Rest interrupted Pulse, freq. very slow - or intermittent Exhaustion following evacuation & threatening immediate death Contraction or dilat. of Pupils Double vision Irritability of or torpor of stom. intest. & sometimes of all the organs Disproportion of musc. action to all the other symptoms Color mottled or cold extremities. Skin very liable to be affected - buboes, carbuncles, pitechie, ulcers, ecchymoses. Swelling of the Parotids - Aphthae Irregularities of

the different functions some of them morbid  
natural

Malignant diseases are chiefly confined  
to the class Haematicea with typhoid fever &  
the nervous & pebril type

In a malignant tetanus which pre-  
vailed in Dorset 1826. S.M. 15 would  
have septicæ & calom. & j. & a purge ca-  
the tic while neither w<sup>d</sup> have any effect  
on the disease

In malignant cases the treatment  
sh<sup>d</sup> be more simple & sh<sup>d</sup> be directed  
chiefly to the brain & nerves. But from the  
strong sympathy between the brain & the sur-  
face that bath, irritant even acts of  
it pain are serviceable

It is important to observe that  
in many cases ~~some~~ the nature or stage  
that we should expect to find is wanting  
& the vital energy very unequally distrib-  
uted among the different functions. The  
pulse & tongue are of no use for the diagnosis



in the most cases, being more readily natural  
Malignant cases are more likely to  
occur in the country than in the town

Dr. P. witnessed in White Hall

N. Y. a malignant epidemic. One patient took  
40 grs of opium 1 qt. of Brandy & 90 grs  
of Sulph. Quin. in a day. Another phys.  
took the case & increased to 8 grs op. 2 qts br.  
& 180 grs Sul. Quin. The symptoms immediately  
quelled & the patient got well

Refrigerants

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Reserved

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1 Narcotics

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The state of the mind has much influence on the effects of opium. If it is disturbed, a larger dose of opium is required to produce sleep.

Physicians do not now understand the use of opium so well as 30 yrs ago. Sydenham's knowledge was good, Boerhaave better, Rush's good, Darwin almost perfect.

Conjoining narcotics often increases their efficacy, as is the case with tonics and aromatics.

Opium produces prostration, which Brown called indirect debility, in the most prominent degree.

Nervines enhance the remedial effect of stimulant & will contribute to obviate the effects of unordinate doses of narcotics.

Epigastric distress is produced by the stimulant & nervine narcotics, by nervine narcotics not stimulant as tobacco, & also by pure nervines, as coffee, hops &c. I formerly supposed it to be the effect of a stimulant operation, but now think it



one effect of a nervous operation

Some articles produce their ultimate narcotics, before you can get the medicinal effects. Conjoining narcotics often prevents ultimate narcosis - This is not laid down in the books

Cullen's treatise on opium is the best yet it is imperfect

Under an narcosis may be obtained by the acids, aromatics, and stimulants without the least diminution of the remedial effect of the narcotic operation

All the narcotics are capable of producing an excitation of the brain. An excitation is a morbid degree of energy of function & may be of the nervous or muscular system. This state of the cerebral & nervous systems exists in some diseases to such a degree as to excite the surprise of the physician at an activity of intellect in the patient never before manifested. It exists in delirium tremens, in the

stage which precedes the appearance of the delirium & when the latter comes on, giving place to something else. It exists through all the stages of some fevers.

Some articles produce a peculiar irritation of the brain, which promotes the appetite and the digestion of foods, increases the muscular power. Such are *conium*, *nuxvomica*, *digitalis*, which have been erroneously supposed to possess tonic power. Such a state has been supposed to indicate resection. It is often observed in delirium tremens before the disease is fully formed. The patient feels better, has more appetite and more muscular strength than formerly, but this is not true. If the circulating system be examined there will be found not an increase but a diminution of action. *Troch. Tonics*





## Narcotics

Habitual use - Simois Synoptica - cure

This commonly supposes that the habitual use of narcotics produces torpor, insensibility & ultimately exhaustion of the vital energies or debility & "visceral obstructions" as they are called. From my own experience & that of my friends I am gratified in saying that this opinion is unfounded. The use of any of the narcotics does indeed cause insensibility to that particular article, but not to other narcotics - much less does it to other articles of different powers. It is erroneous to suppose that the elevation of spirits produced by them is followed by depression (often?) that its immediate effects are torpor & that its <sup>proper</sup> ultimate effects are bad. See Conf. of an Op. Eater. This opinion of opium was formed from alcohol which does produce the bad effects ascribed to narcotics in general. I never knew any bad effects from tobacco & tea except that they occasionally produce nervous tremors & perhaps Simois Synoptica

& this only in a few cases. Still I am far from being an advocate for the use of the former. There is no evidence that visceral diseases are produced by the continued use of any narcotic except alcohol & perhaps in a less degree by wine. Opium may be safely taken in large quantities for a long time without disturbing the functions of the body or impairing the energies of the mind.

The long continued use of the nervous & stimulant narcotics, or of the merely nervous narcotics, <sup>& perhaps of all the narcotics</sup> produces such a state of the system that leaving off their use is attended with an indescribable effect which leads to their repulsion. This effect is altogether different from mere habit & is not trick or pretence or mere habit relish. Only a few narcotics do this, the most prominent of which are alcohol, opium, tobacco & tea - the abstraction of these after long & copious use occasions <sup>sinking</sup> ~~epilepsy~~. This sensation may be a symptom of disease



as of *T. syncopalis*, or it may be an idio-  
 pathic disease, in which case it is called  
~~by~~ *Sinosis Syncopica* - a disease descri-  
 bed by no author but Good & imperfectly  
 by him. During the prevalence of *T. syncop.*  
 some persons had paroxysms of epigastric  
 sinking who escaped all the other sym-  
 ptoms of the disease. Others had it as a se-  
 quel of an attack of the disease in a regular  
 form. In dyspepsia the paroxysm of sin-  
 king is between 9 a.m. & 6 p.m. When  
 one has missed a meal, the fainting that he  
 feels after the sensation of hunger has  
 passed away is a somewhat peculiar sen-  
 sation. This feeling (epigastric sinking), oc-  
 casions many to become intemperate. A  
 slight degree of it is felt in the former stage  
 of intermittent & other fevers - in hysteria,  
 Hypochondriasis, hectic fever - in grief  
 fear disappointment chagrin & other de-  
 pressing passions. It is experienced in  
 syncope & is the last feeling of the dying.

Literary & professional men are most liable to it. It exists in its most exquisite form in typh. temp. & can be well known by those only who have had been familiar with the disease. In this disease by physicians often considered it ideal, but it has a real existence. The patient dies with nausea, faintness, cold skin & extremities, palpitation & irregular pulse, the disease is more palpable but in the chronic form of Semiosis dyspepsia, these urgent symptoms are absent & the patient complains of an unpleasant sinking sensation in the epigastrium, which unfits him for exertion of body or mind. The faintness which occurs after an interval of long fasting when the sensation of hunger subsides, incapacitating one for exercise & being a sensation of faintness - this if augmented 40 60 or 100 times will give some idea of it. A single

• full dose or temporary use of opium  
alcohol tea &c. never occasioning <sup>symptoms</sup>  
- nor do occasional large doses, but the  
want of the article after habitual use

Brookhouse mentions the symptom  
under the name of anguish. Satter in  
his description of the disease in the Mil-  
bank Penitentiary in 1823 seems to refer  
to it under the name of anxiety - It has  
been confounded with hysteria.

To cure intemperance  
means must be devised to obviate this  
sensation

The proximate cause  
has been thought to be a deficiency of  
the vital energy of the stomach produced  
by deficiency of vital energy in the brain  
- but I think it is not confined to the  
stomach. It varies in different diseases,  
in typhus entericus, it is seated in the  
membrane of the stomach. Some forms of  
the disease are without any disorder.



The nerves more particularly affected are the par vagus & the ~~great~~ <sup>cardiac</sup> ~~sympathetic~~ <sup>pulmonary</sup> & semilunar ganglia with their branches. In dyspepsia the gastric branch of the par vagus, in dyspepsia & sterualgia the <sup>cardiac</sup> pulmonary branches, in hemiplegia & syncope the great semilunar ganglion & par vagus. The gastric branch of the par vagus are the seat of the affection - in typh. enterodes, it is seated in the membranes of the stomach, but it is not inflammation.

It occurs in the cancer of the esophagus. When it arises from the stomach, as in the first, particularly from the pyloric end it has its seat in the semilunar ganglion. In typh. syncope the peristalsis is not required the patient will eat & digest beef steak &c. & this proves that the affection is not seated in the coats of the stomach. Here both the brain & semilunar ganglion are affected & the par vagus not at all. In typh.



limosis & syncope. also patients will take food with a relish & int. sync.

Treatment — when caused by narcotics

The indications are two 1<sup>st</sup> to relieve urgent paroxysms, 2<sup>nd</sup> to prevent their recurrence & obviate the condition of the system on which they depend.

Alcohol is nearly though not precisely similar to opium, laudanum & Camphor in its effects on the system. As to the cause of the animal economy that narcotics of near affinity & not identical do not produce their effects at the same time.

The same is true in diseases, e.g. Variola & Rubella also scarificient & exsiccative in inflammation. In the same manner opium & Camphor counteract the effect of alcohol & wine & vice versa. A person, by taking opium at the same time can take more wine with impunity. Hence opium & Camphor are indicated both to relieve the paroxysms of pain.

~~to prevent the recurrence~~  
 from alcohol & wine & will invariably  
 cure it if no other disease be complicated  
 with it & if the exciting cause be indul-  
 ged in more than by a person in health.  
 Small doses of opium & camphor given  
 regularly will generally be sufficient.

The remedy should be concealed from  
 the patient or she will infallibly  
 it. It should be given in pills & disguised  
 by creosote, aloes, or especially by  
 petroleum. Tonics may be necessary  
 at the same time to retain the ground gained.  
 After a time you may slowly abstract  
 the opium & Camphor - but a continuance  
 in diminishing doses for 12 mo. is often  
 necessary. So long a continuance does not  
 occasion a senescent syncope from opium  
 & if it does it is of little consequence.

Tonics & simple & pure stimulents are  
 entirely insufficient to cure the disease.  
 L. S. from opium may be cured by abstinence but the  
 practice is dangerous. It may be generally cured  
 by abstracting gradually the opium. This can be per-  
 formed with mild.

## Stimulants

Excitant or stimulant is a body, which produces a quick, diffused & transient increase of the vital energies generally & of the strength of arterial action in particular & sometimes an increase of appetite & digestive power.

Most stimulants operate by an effect on the mucous mem<sup>b</sup>. of the alim. Canal e.g. Capsicum & other acrid stimulants do not affect the sense till they have acted some time on the al. Canal & even then less than the direct stimulants as alcohol &c.

The excessive, habitual & long continued use of stimulants is said to produce torpor & want of tone first in the digestive organs & then throughout the system. Perhaps this is so but I never saw the effect except from wine & alcohol.

Stimulants cure few diseases by themselves - they are preparative or adjunct



In low typhoid <sup>after</sup> fever, or reparation  
being the system under the influence of  
stimulant before a critical effort is made.  
A favorable crisis seldom occurs without  
artificial support. It is important to ac-  
company the stimulus with liquid food.  
After fasting 24 h. 3j of spirits will pro-  
duce vertigo in a well man. In the sec-  
ondary stages of typhus the pat. is in a state  
of irritation. I give the stimulents at  
regular & short intervals & with each dose  
3j of liquid food, as gruel porridge or  
broth. This promotes the salutary operation  
of the medicine & counteracts its unpleasant  
effects on the stomach. This course is more  
particularly necessary when narcotic stim-  
ulents are used; for the nervous & circula-  
tory system must be <sup>adequately</sup> ~~affected~~ balanced.  
Irritation is unfavorable to the action of  
stimulents - there sh<sup>d</sup> be something for  
the stomach to act on when under increased  
excitation.

In following this course I meet with no distress of the stomach - no irritation or  
 jactitation - no disagreement of medicine -  
 a less reduction of muscular strength -  
 Convalescence more rapid - relapses less  
 frequent, recoveries more complete. Some  
 object to food in typhus on the ground  
 that it is not digested & must occasion  
 irritation - but these persons vomit & purge  
 their patients first with an limony, or effere.  
 & refriger. salts & Cal. & jalap - they repeat  
 the purging - give antisept. in nauseation  
 doses - give refriger. salts in form of efferv.  
 mixtures, & veg. acids in lemonade, tartaric  
 acid water &c. After such a course  
 stimulants & food will disagree - they  
 would work a well man. I tried the  
 practice at first myself & it spoiled  
 the stomachs of my patients. The refriger.  
 salts, & Dover's powders, were the best items  
 of this hot & cold, tight & loose practice  
 which I discarded. In malignant &

In low cases, I have seen the sulphur pot.  
 & ~~of Dover's~~ <sup>Cl</sup> powders evidently disturb the  
 stomach when the opium & ipecac wd  
 agree. Vin. ipecac. & Turb. opii are  
 less evil than Dover's powders in ordinary  
 cases, or we may give them in powder or  
 pill. In the pure nervous fever of the  
 Northern States, the stomach is rarely  
 disturbed by the disease & food can be  
 digested & assimilated, as is proved by  
 the little emaciation produced & by the  
 fecal evacuations. The food should  
 be in solution but not so much so as to  
 cause distention of the stomach.

Pure reducing & pure stimulating  
 agents are rarely necessary in combination  
 the same case never in combination  
 I know of but one disease, acute rheu-  
 matism, that requires both this. Syno-  
 chus is not really antonic at the commence-  
 ment - Alteratives only at the beginning  
 will cure the disease more speedily &



without stimuli in their progress.

It is generally but incorrectly supposed that if used too soon in atonic diseases stimulants will sink the system still lower. Disease is not always attended with increased excretion at the commencement. In moderate doses of atonic diseases begin with small doses & observe the effects. In violent cases begin with considerable doses - small doses will fall in with the disease & aggravate it; you must not be behind the symptom.

The simplest indication fulfilled by stimulants is to support the powers of life in a state of exhaustion.

A. Murray has no class of stimulants - he distributes them among the other classes & sometimes very capriciously. The following are the stimulants found here & there in Murray. Sulphur (not narcotic) - Ag. anim. - Caps. Zingiber Cinnamon Zedoaria. Elett.

*Cordaromum*, *Anthesis Pyrethrum*. (all  
 the acids if chewed well increase the saliva)  
*Arum maculatum*, *Cochlearia armo-  
 racia* *Arnica montana*. (I never saw  
 it produce narcotic effects, but it will  
 produce Coma, as will all the acids  
 that produce erythematous inflammation)  
 — So also *Rhus Toxicodendron* *Aconit  
 belladonna*, *Sinapis alba & nigra* (but the  
 entire seeds are Cathartic) *Angelica  
 Changelica* *Asarum Europeanum* (it has  
 also some tonic power, most of the acids  
 stimulant, if taken in large quantities are  
 thrown from the stomach) — *Piper ni-  
 grum*, *longum*, & *Cubeba* (they contain  
 a terebinthinate essential essential oil &  
 an acid principle besides) *Pimenta vul-  
 garis*, *Myrtus Coryphallata* (contains an  
 acid essential oil & an acid principle  
 the offic. oil of Cloves is the above oil  
 with the acid principle added, or  
 the oil of the bark of the root of the

of the tree or sometimes the oil distilled from the leaves of another tree, Con-  
 th. vesic. Conell. alba (tonic also)  
 Naphra. Mezereon. Allium sativum  
 Maritima Capivi, Saur. Cinnamon  
 - Cassia Citrus Aurantium & C. vulgaris  
 (oil of sweet - rind) Citrus Medica or  
 Citron (oil called bergamot) C. Limetta  
 C. Limonum - The oil of Carum Carri  
 Mentha Peperita, viridis, Pulegium  
 Cuminum Cyminum (Carri, rind)  
 Anisum (rind) Mentha Pulegium  
 Pastinaca graveolens (dill) S. of  
 Saur. Sassafras (not diaphoretic ex-  
 cept in atonic states) of Origanum  
 vulgare & O. marjoranum (almost i-  
 dentical) of Lavandula Spica. Ros-  
 marinus offic. Tanacetum vulg. (also  
 anthelmintic, emmenagogue & nervine  
 in excessive doses produces epileptic  
 convulsions & death like Camphor &  
 " probably narcotic)



of *Myristica moschata* (also causes epileptic convulsions in large doses - case after delivery of supposed puerperal convulsions, found the patient had taken a whole nutmeg as was the custom then, but she was more susceptible) of *Ruta graveola* (emmenagogue supposed to cause convulsions) of *J. pennis*, *Sabina* (likewise emmenagogue & exchorotic) of *J. Complanis* (like *Savin*) of *Abu balsamifera* (balsam tree of Canada like *Copaiba*) of *Sorix Europaeus* or sopeem oil of pine aromatic & antheletic.

Stimulants I divide into chem. an. & veg. e.g. ammon. phosph. - Canth. & the other vesicating insects - *Capsicum* *Arum* *Rhus* &c.

For proof that stimulants do not exhaust the vital energies see *God on Colica Cibaria*. Practitioners in tropical climates assert the necessity of stimulants, where prisoners first &c. have been taken & can do but little for previous excretion.

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## Astringents

Produce vital contraction & condensation of the living fibres while at the same time they moderately augment & diminish absorption & decrease increased secretion from the mucous membranes.

Dr. Lee, thinks they diminish <sup>morbidity</sup> irritability, see & I am of the same opinion. Their action is vital not mechanical. Entony & Atony do not depend on tension & relaxation. Many of the simple incitants as capsicum produce the same contraction, thus proving it to be vital.

Astringents increase absorption, increase rapidity & strength of action in non phlogistic diseases, & moderately diminish the secretions. These are all their effects. They are allied to tonics & deobstruents & rank between them.

In vegetables astringency depends on their tannin (tannic acid of Thoms. & Berz.)

this for its properties, see Chemistry, is usually but not always in conjunction with Gallic acid as in Catechu. Gallic acid has no medicinal astringency. It differs in composition from Tannic acid by containing an additional proportion of oxygen.

Astringents are not indicated in the acute stage of diarrhoea & dysentery & this is said to be owing to phlog. diarrh. but these stages may be benefitted by the acids as Trillium Trigonon Canadiana & even brandy. Astring. are here contraindicated on account of irritability & irritation which require stronger agents. After their subsidence & when a state of relaxation comes on veg. astring. are useful. So of phlog. of all sorts of Coryza of acute Haemorrh. Acetic of Lead & opium however will counteract dysenteric action even in the first stage as well as Calomel & even some



times better when there is much atony, &  
 it is desirable to avoid producing evacua-  
 tions. A celate of lead has something re-  
 culent in its operation, it will abate  
 phlogistic action as well as refrigerant  
 & if given in atonic diseases it will  
 not sink them lower, which is not the  
 case with refrigerants.

Astring. are 1<sup>st</sup> Veg. 2<sup>nd</sup> Metallic  
 1<sup>st</sup> Vegetable - are - Castanea Ameri-  
 cana (waspings of wood contain most  
 tannin one of the most intense & best  
 may be given in decoction the extract  
 is a very elegant preparation. C. parvula  
 Quercus alba & tinctoria (inner bark) - ext.  
 by decoct. is best - Coccoloba uvifera  
 (indigenous & also found in the East) ext. by  
 dec. one of the varieties of the kind of the shops  
 Pinus tomentosa the leaves - ext. by decoct.  
 the Pharmac. says the root but this con-  
 tains no tannin at all) (as above) the  
 same by decoct. root. C. 4. folio. J

The rest is dispersed Geomum. etc. (I sh<sup>d</sup>  
 like to see the gal. & d. of these  
 things. Static Composita (in the astragal.)  
 Geomum rivae (in lensa - better of tonic also)  
 Saxifraga Pennsylvanica (pure & in the sea)  
 Parassia Americana. Polygonum Virg. I once en-  
 countered with Bistorta. which it was, near the  
 river. Ceanothus Americ. Rubus villo-  
 sus & crinalis. Nuphar Advena & Nymphaea  
 odorata (the latter name, astringent & mucil-  
 laginous, & once used for Cataplasms) Epiphe-  
 gym Virginicum (B. J. Barton says this is name)  
 It is pure & pleasant, at least when dry

The following are foreign astringents but  
 we have no need of them. Pterocarpus eri-  
 naceus affording a variety of kino. Pt. Draco  
 affording dragons blood which is almost pure  
 tannin & yet was some by called a balsam  
 Butea frondosa a variety of kino  
 Acacia catechu (ext of bark) Acacia vera bark  
 Calamus Rotang (dragons blood also)  
 Crameria tandraia the rhubarb, root of



Thomas, & called in our shops of Continental & t.  
 of bark It is bitter, astring. & used as intercurrent  
 Encalypta, resinifera, produces another variety  
 of (rins) Potentilla Tormentilla - Polygonum  
 Bistorta. Stalica Leonurus - Quercus  
 pedunculata & Q. Robur - Q. infusculonias  
 of the East produces the gall nut from the shoot  
 of the Diptolepis Scirpioria - Q. Cerris rarely  
 produces the galls. Punica Granatum  
 (rins of the fruit an elegant astringent  
 & good tonic) Camellia Chinesis green  
 tea - narcotic as well as astringent

Mineral Astringent - Protacetate  
of Lead Sulph. of alumine Sulph.  
Ac. of Zinc Bi-per-sulph Copper (Proto-  
sulph. Copper now)

Astringents are indicated internally  
in all cases of hemorrhage & perhaps in second-  
ary stage of all acute hemorrhages. - In  
Physalis two cases of acute, <sup>viz</sup> idiopathic & mer-  
curial & in chronic pt. In the secondary  
stages of diarrhoea - Sec. stages & sequels of  
dysentery Sequels of cholera Sec. stages  
of Coryza In chronic cough with collap-  
se & retraction - Sec. stages of phthisis with  
profuse expect. & sweating Sec. stages of  
aphtha In Porphyra hem. (anæmia)  
Paramecia superflua - San. corruha com-  
munis & senescentium Simple & chronic  
hemorrhæa Peruria incontinens var. atonica  
P. mellita. P. agnosa Recon. in Lithia  
renalis but doubtful. Ephorosis profusa

Protocelate of Lead may also be used  
in entonic stages & cases

Externally astring. are used for  
spongy ulcers (the mineral are generally better)  
Atonic Parietitis - Sec. stages of infl. of  
Conjunctiva - Polypus elasticus of the nose  
(they retard the growth) - Proctitis Mucosa  
piles & prolapsus ani,

For toothache, an intense solution  
of the veg. astring. in spirits will give a  
speedy & as permanent relief as any applica-  
tion that can be made

Handwritten text, likely a letter or journal entry, written in cursive script. The text is faint and mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. It appears to be a single paragraph of text, possibly starting with "My dear..." and ending with a signature or closing. The handwriting is characteristic of the 18th or 19th century.



## Leobstruent

affect the whole or a part of the secretory, a secretory system. remove torpor & promote secretion of the glandular system relieve dyspeptic & cachectic type disease, & resolve many acute subacute & chronic inflammations without affecting the state of artery or a vein & independently of any increased arterial action & without any general or essential to the operation.

They restrain excessive, increase deficient & change morbid secretions.

They are less powerful in disease of the brain than in those of the abd. visc. perhaps because the brain has <sup>fewer or no</sup> lymphatics the vessels performing their office, or perhaps from inferior susceptibility.

Later authors make little mention of this property & give us such class. Cullen defines them as articles that "remove obstructions" but he sh<sup>d</sup> have mentioned the obstruction. The term is derived from the absurd humoral pathology & was originally applied to many of



of the articles, but I call or

reference of it class, by the name of *deobstr.* (see my notes E. D. N.)

Deobstruents may be indicated in company with stimulants or tonics or refroy. Hence it class must be distinguished from these. For articles are pure deobstruents e.g. I dine. Commonly they have other powers in addition. The power of colchicum to cure infl. of muscles & joints has long been thought inapplicable singular & inaccountable, its power of removing torpor of the liver & altering the secretion of all the glands <sup>of all kinds</sup> has been overlooked.

Veratrum album & viride have are the only articles observed by authors to have the same powers - but I am certain there are many others.

The deobstr. generally affect some part organ or texture more than others e.g. liver lungs brain arteries kidneys salivary glands, skin. Mercury

given say & to produce a little or slight ex-  
 thesis will increase the force in certain states  
 of the system in others it will increase the  
 secretions from the lungs & the kidneys  
 as well as the anterior secretion of the  
 diaph. reg. it secretes from the skin it  
 will often increase the secretion from  
 salivary glands. All these operations but  
 the last are apt to be overlooked & it is thought  
 a great wonder that mercury should salivate!  
 Mercury acts on the whole secretory system  
 in a somewhat greater degree on the  
 saliv. glands than other parts. I should be  
 of opinion that emmen. expect. diures. &  
 diaph. effects are invariably the parts  
 of a more general deobst. operation were  
 it not that many deobst. are destitute  
 of these or more of them power.

It is not essential to a deobstruent  
 operat. that it affect the whole sec. subs.  
 system.

Ex. exp. Direct & diaph. effect  
 may occur independently or as parts  
 of a general adest. operation - hence  
 they sh<sup>d</sup> be divided into direct & indi-  
 rect. But if an article has all  
 these four powers combined we may  
 probably be justified in calling it de-  
 stituent. & & & It affects no other  
 part.

S. ptygalia may be indi-  
 rect or direct from topical application

When astringents produce effects on  
 other parts of a viscus, the ab. canal  
 they seem to resemble adestment in  
 their mode of operation though they  
 differ in the effect produced

Ex. a deest. effect may be in-  
 direct for elaterium appears to cure dis-  
 eases of the skin & to resolve infl. by virtue  
 of its cathart. power but perhaps it has  
 a direct deestment & power of purging  
 is being a deest. process.



Rejecting this class he brought in any valuable  
 article into disrepute. Colchicum itself  
 is not valuable as a diuretic or cathartic.  
 Many articles are thus expunged from M. M.  
 e.g. dandelion.

Debility follows from a long use  
 of drastic purgatives. From this it follows  
 that evacuations still they will not re-  
 duce phlog. action.

(No deobstruent possesses refrigerat-  
 ing, <sup>in conjunction</sup> promotes <sup>it be the</sup> salts & chlo-  
 rides & chlorides of potash & ammonia. Some  
 possess tonic & stimulant powers in com-  
 bination, but not stim. sufficiently to be useful.

Narcotics reduce infl. by their  
 antirrhizant power for irritation though  
 not the essence of disease is often in.

Opium is a necessary adjunct to  
 all veg. deobst. in dysentery as well as  
 to Calomel. Full dose, <sup>often</sup> with opium &  
 Calomel; Sanguinaria, Iris versicolor.

Spogon. comm. baptisia, chemophila &  
andromeda will counteract dyspepsia  
action. Nitric acid with opium will  
have the same effect. It is best to give full  
doses of these they cure as surely as  
completely as Colicel.

Vomiting is a desobstruent  
operation.

Carbolic desobst. are hydragogue  
this I know from experience to be true of  
many e.g. Copalva & guaiacum.

The most important effect of a desob.  
stomach is its sedative operation.

The subordinate powers of desobstruents are  
1<sup>st</sup> Resolvent 2<sup>nd</sup> Antiphlogistic 3<sup>rd</sup> Dissective &  
(signifying tumors by external application)

4<sup>th</sup> Cholagogue. These four powers are char-  
acteristic of desobst. & almost peculiar to them.

They are at the foundation separately or in con-  
junction of any other class & may be con-  
sidered essentially that of desobst. 5<sup>th</sup> Comm.



6 Diuretic 7 Scaph. 8. Expect. 9. scales.

The lens aperior detenge & Alte & sever Uilic are applicab t at cl des bat. Aper applie t ar ticle in creasing secretion for lungs kid es & skin & by old author to a variety of operat ions. Detergent res ove such viscid thin in in obstruct the vessel they shd be employ ed in tropic case. Attenuant rende the secretion thinner & hence probably in crease the quantity since they are deobst one to Uilneraries in the case of external applic ation & promoting the action of some do not exist

Diseases. Deobst one to are ind cated in functional derangement of the digestive organs but not all deobst in this case is at trib uted to the dis order of Gord phen ia artica (order phen ia once rather than ph ica) in chronic acute & sub acute in flammation of ext or internal parts but some deobst are preferable these

infl. are of the kind attended both with  
fever & acute irritation in eruptive  
& cutaneous diseases, febrile or non-febrile  
in cachectic diseases, not referable to the  
preceding.

The great division of deobstruents  
into Mineral & Vegetable

1<sup>st</sup> Pure min. deob arranged in order of  
power Iodine Bromine & Chlorine supposed  
to possess no other power. Iod. possesses tonic  
power but in an inferior degree Bromine  
is more efficient Chlorine less, more  
than either but valuable in many cases

2<sup>nd</sup> Nitric, Chloric & Hydrochloric acids

3<sup>rd</sup> Chlorides of barium, calcium, gold.  
& Chloride of gold & sodium. ~~used~~ used  
in some cases & often in syphilis.

perchloride & peroxide of mercury (corr. & b.  
& red p. cc.) All these have the deob.  
power & affect a or p. v. u. b. <sup>to</sup> c.  
nature of mineral deobstruents they are  
Protoxide & protochloride of Mercury

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Vegetable Diastemes.

1<sup>st</sup> *Purshia* in *ple*. The *an* *resol* *is*, a *li*  
*pirae* perhaps *cholagogue*. *Itia* *is* a *li*  
*group* *in* *appropriate* *cases*, highly *desirable*  
*are* *Sambucus* *paracacum* (often badly  
*prepared* *in* *the* *shops*) *Rubia* *chloria* *in* *use*  
*offic.* *Victoria* *lup* *Indica*. *Saponaria* *off.*  
*Lintheria* *hastata* *et* *resin* "yellow"  
*resin* *of* *N. Holland*" which *probably* *belongs*  
*here* *though* *its* *nature* *is* *not* *settled*. *et*  
*Others* *might* *be* *mentioned*

2<sup>nd</sup> *Spermat* *veg.* *diast.* which *augment*  
*or* *restore* *the* *fluid* *secretions* *is* *the* *heli*  
*the* *of* *the* *lungs*, *disphoresis*, *diuresis*  
*The* *powers*, *of* *this* *group* *are* *often* *questioned*  
*yet* *the* *articles* *are* *frequently* *used*  
*They* *are* *called* *old* *authors* *attenu*  
*ants*, *detergents*, *&* *sweeteners* *of* *the* *blood*.  
*&* *are* *now* *called* "diet drinks". *A* *few* *do*  
*produce* *no* *perceptible* *alter* *operation*  
*but* *a* *long* *continued* *produce* *decided*



Most are given in strong decoction but a few in infusion. More active agents may be used in conjunction & these as auxiliaries

They are <sup>clim.</sup> Smilax off. & <sup>clim.</sup> Syphyll. (Lanceumella) China? S. pseudo-china & rotundif. S. glauca - all similar - root bitter & mucilaginous

Croptonia asplenifolia & thyrsa Gale (similar & perhaps not inferior to Sarsap.)

Leaves of the former & fruit of the latter which has a yellow powder about it like the hop

Leaves of Croptonia put into water destroy fish. Aralia nudicaulis & A.

<sup>(Spikenard)</sup> <sup>puce-vire</sup> The root bitterish, sweetish with a resinous flavour. Asclepias

incarnata & tuberosa (roots sub-acrid bitterish & mucilaginous) Actium Sasa

& Bambusa active, root sub-acrid bitter sweet, resinous - galls also used

Urtica Canadensis (bush honey-suckle) Belatonia scandens (climbing stuff

Anticebixium off. (allied to ... stem)



Perhaps the following belong here  
*Collinsonia Canad.* Archangel root  
 similar to *Liatris* *Solanum Dulcamara*  
 & *S. nigrum* but these are rather  
 (as best known, least subvisous  
 large & short) This division is indi-  
 cated in dyspepsia where the stomach is  
 not very much affected in *Laiopsa-*  
*the Hectic* in *Bucconia tropica* to  
 & other articles as *arsenic* Rheu-  
 matic when the infl. has become chronic

Yams - common in the rocks  
*Eucy siphilis* & *S. siphilodes* with pain  
 in the bowels, nodes, bad , wander-  
 ing pains in the night *Elephantiasis*  
*Scleria senaria* *Scroph* is *Ecphyetis*  
*S. pythiasis* *S. leprosis* *S. pama*  
*S. Echthyosis* & *scic* in *Porrigio*

*S. Acrid* var. *dest.* *Chera*  
*Major* *Glancium flavum* *Meconopsis*  
*two spec. formerly* *Cellia* *Myrica*

cerifera

Illustris Amer. me. Virginiana Aconitifolia

Radium cult. in lbones &

celeratis. Celeratis erecta in trochaea

(trich.) & all the Trillium. & then a

Platago

arctic & not a cold veg. deobst.

Solanum Dulcamara nigrum & tuberosum

ext. of top. Conium mac. belongs here

but more to narcotics. So Aethusa Cy-

napium & Cicuta maculata bulbifera

Argemone Mexicana (quite

effluvia) used in Providence & Boston

Lactuca elongata integrifolia & san-

guinea: common plants. & L. virosa

the cultivated

L. scariola & another species. Of these

the expressed juice, decoct. & ext. by

decoct. belong to this group. As a di-

latory & purgative the expressed inap-

erated juice to last corium which is rather

5. *Aspidonarcissus* deobst. & *Scandelia* la-  
 pella. *Stychnus*, *unicon.* *S. Ignatii*. *Salvia*  
*Angustura* (probably a *Stychnus*). *Rhododendro*  
*Chrysanthemum* of North of Europe. *R. h. arcticum*  
 has been thought to possess similar power.  
*Salvia latifolia* *hirsuta* & *angustifolia* have  
 considerable power & obviat gland. *Ch. Bigelovii*  
 eating a leaf. *N.B.* that *leaves* are not  
 inferior quality, of the *na. colic* & *oper. al.*

6. *Asbrigent* & *louis* deobst.

*Chimaphila corymbosa* & *maculata*. *Indoo-*  
*eda calyculata* (ch. *virg. purpurea*) & *Arcto-*  
*staphylos uva ursi* (inferior). *A. cal-*  
*iculata*. Here perhaps belong *Sedum*  
*palustre* & *latifolium*. *Melaleuca* *pari-*  
*nosa* & *A. aurica* (often confounded with the  
 former)

7. *Resins* & their oils. *Guaiacum*  
*juniperus* *Sabina* & *virginiana* & *de-*  
*pressa* (called *juniper*) *J. procumbens* (called



Handwritten text, likely a letter or journal entry, written in cursive script. The text is faint and mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The page is numbered 74 in the top left corner.



to same. *C. paifera* aff. *P. ...*  
 oil of *S. ...* a ... oil of ...  
 & *P. ...* *E. ...* *P. ...* *S. ...*  
 pear oil of ... *A. ...* *P. ...* *S. ...*  
*A. ...* *C. ...* *S. ...* *S. ...*  
 The if pushed purge & then vomit  
 by stimulat & ...

Another group *Aralia hispida*  
 (durofeldia) emetic & diuretic I could never  
 make it cathartic. *Erythronium ...*  
*canum* & *albidum* (in this vicinity it is  
 a plant is used) emetic if pushed  
 & diuretic probably not cathartic.

Another group Emetic - large  
 dose. Cathartic if freq. re. & maybe  
 diuretic, emmenag. & expect.

*Conithogalum ...* *Polygala ...*  
 & *...* *...* *...* *...*  
*Gratiola* aff. *...* *...* *...*  
*...* *...* (perhaps they are near

cath. I have used them freely & never seen  
 the effect. *Lobelia sp. phlebot.* *Eryngium*  
*guercifolium* (Eaton's agnaticum) I have  
 used & have perceived a large dose with-  
 less & after repeated act. as a hydrag. cath.  
 diuretic in dropsy. *Sedum in aria*  
*Can. ad.* & *Veratrum viride* belong here  
 they are not Cathartics but emetics.  
*Lobelia inflata* Cath.

10 Another group Emetic cathartics  
*Anemone* *Colchicum autumnale*  
*Ullium* *Asperulum* *Ranunculus* *Sandrose,*  
*A. hypericifolium* *Aralia spinosa,*  
*A. South. or gelica* have all these.  
 probably also *Veratrum album*.  
*Phytolacca decandra* *Androsace nemoralis*  
*Delphinium* *Stevia* *Consolidum*  
*Cocculus* two species *Baptisia tincto-*  
*ria* perhaps narcotic, certainly emetic  
*Stillingia sylvatica* of the South perhaps  
 belongs here. (queen's delight) This is a  
 5 in important class of diobstruents





They may be divided into direct & indirect  
also into

1<sup>st</sup> Pure diuretics - These are not very  
numerous & not the most powerful. But  
a general rule deduced in all the classes, arti-  
cles that have but one operation are generally  
weak except for narcotics & stimulents.

*Chrysanthemum* - *Eucanthemum* - not pow-  
erful enough to be relied on in dropsy - use-  
ful when there is a preternatural dimi-  
nution of urine & to stop morbid sweating &  
morbid secretion from the bronchial membra-  
ne  
*Spina petroselinum* (root) *Asparagus* (off. root)  
*Cuscuta* *purpurea* & *verticillata*  
(both pot. weed) but I have not investi-  
gated them accurately, they may be de-  
obstruent - *Collinsonia Canadensis* - but  
perhaps deobstruent.

2<sup>nd</sup> Refrig. diuretics Be-test potas.  
Acetate pot. Nitric ether - Must be the  
natural bicarb salt & rectified, & th. way



be used as diuretics.

3<sup>d</sup> Narcotic diuret. with no other power  
 Ext. by deco. & expressed & spissated juice  
 of the Sackage. But perhaps will deco-  
 struent, I think not however. The Tea  
 plant is narcotic & diuretic & is  
 used - only

4<sup>th</sup> Stimulating & excretory diuretics  
*Cantharis vesicat. villata marginata* &c.  
 Several sects of the order Coleopt.  
*Apis mellifica* Several stems but  
 essential oils, as of *Gaultharia proc.*  
*Erigeron Canadense*. The class is  
 more important than the last.

5<sup>th</sup> Heobstone & diuretics are the  
 most important & numerous & will sur-  
 pass all others except the stimulant  
*Cantharis* &c. These & *Cantharis* are  
 all used & relied on in dropsy.  
 There are several groups within  
 1<sup>st</sup> Expect. Cholag. resol. antiphlog.

eratic & cath. if given in large doses  
 stimulant or narcotic.  
 (Stratula aff. - Arundin. Squill. - Poly-  
 tom. - & p. h. - (old in use in Italy, for  
 long) - Eryng. yuccif. (efficient & like  
 the 2) - Iris versicolor & p. arctica  
 & yuccif. Scopolia (true) - Var buer, niger  
 & d. etul. (last most used in Europe)  
 S. Canadensis & S. pubescens (last most active  
 most like S. etul. efficient in human cases)  
 But the article which I think superior to  
 all others is the Asclepias Syriaca (root)  
 - the other alone is more efficient, but it is not  
 infallible. A. decumbens is a very good  
 diuretic. - Galia hirsuta has been  
 much celebrated under the name of a  
 elder. I have seen it decidedly diuretic but  
 have never known it cathartic.  
 Erythronium lanceolatum used in  
 unity the leaves macerated in cider are  
 decidedly diuretic, but not active enough  
 or crops. Arctium Lappa (seeds & root)

2. Soft resins; terbinthinate. These are expectorant, may be ~~some~~ ag. & resol. are esaltic if given in large doses, but not very decidedly so, & cathart. but not so much as the preceding. *Pinus australis* - *P. lyocast.* *Larix Europ.* *L. Americ.* & *microcarpa*. *Abies balsamifera* A. *Canadensis* (oil) *Copaifera* aff. *juniper*, *Sabina*, comm. *depress.* & *prostrata*.

3. Another group not adequate to ~~re-~~ water in dropsy & yet useful for several subordinate purposes. They are most vent antispasmodic, discutient, astinguent & depend to be tonic. *Arctostaph.* *Uva ursi* - *And. calyc.* *Chenop.* *Corymb.* & *nuculata*.

4. A group which besides deobstruent & power active cathartic, emet. & narc. also resolvent & discut. powers. *Nicotiana tab.* is the type of the group. *Digitalis purp.* *Lobelia infl.*? *Actaea* - not esaltic or cath. the narcotic & narc. has produced



in cases of dropsy. In irritative conditions it may be proper. A. cin. is said to be a good cathartic. A. subra & pachypoda are inferior but efficient.

Mucilages & Lins, have been called demulcent & diuretics. Their efficacy is considerable but they may promote the excretion of urine when there is irritation.

Conditions of the system when Diuretics are indicated 1<sup>st</sup> when there is water with little or no atony 2<sup>nd</sup> irritability with considerable atony 3<sup>rd</sup> water & c. atony & also insusceptibility & torpor In the last case, use stimulating diuretics as cantharis or stimulant & diuretic conjoined, as gin. For the 2<sup>nd</sup> state stimulant & diuret. are not appropriate For the 1<sup>st</sup> use narcotics diuretics.



Drastics are not indicated nor will they operate unless there is an accumulation in the cavity or cell membrane. If the distention is extreme they will not operate till it is diminished. E.g. in Ascites purging with castor oil diminishes the quantity & then other drastics will take hold. For example, *Paracetis*, *parachloris*, *paracanth*.

Drastics are never principal remedies but preparations & auxiliaries. They are incompetent to cure dropsy & must be followed by the use of diuretics to retain the ground gained. The medical condition must be observed. I have often seen drastics fail after the other remedies - they do not act so speedily as other emetics or cath. <sup>when</sup> properly preserved. I never knew the fail of producing diuresis. But diuresis when produced does not of course

make the case curable & sometimes is  
of no service at all  
The certainty is increased by com-  
bination.

Dr. Paris's account of this in-  
compatibility is altogether groundless.  
e.g. Cantharis & Digitalis. The latter  
alcohol is more potable in the  
Let in one case after trying many  
diuretics for 2 weeks without effect,  
we gave off. alcohol  $\frac{z}{ss}$  every hour  
& in 4 hours a very copious diuresis  
resulted.

## Diaphoretics

Rect. or augment perspiration

The secret in health consists of sleep, an odor & principle, acid, & some saline matter but it is changed by disease & by remedies.

It is false to say that increased secretion must depend on increased action of the stimulus. There may be a want of action, & of power to resist it, as a ter. ex. e.g. passive hemorrhage, uterine tumor. & the profuse sweats of dyspnea.

1<sup>st</sup> Secretion may be deficient in a high phlogistic state. 2<sup>nd</sup> in a low albumin state. 3<sup>rd</sup> in one of excessive irritation.

In the first case diaph. are indicated. 1<sup>st</sup> stimulating ones Deplet. & purg. will be useful to diaph. Antih. &c. are proper. Stimulating articles will increase the dryness of the skin. In the second case the stimulating diaph. are also successful.



and Tart. ant. will increase degrees  
 One will think many practitioners con-  
 sidered reducing agents, & the only article  
 which I<sup>st</sup> prove diaph. Even 2<sup>nd</sup> I<sup>st</sup> I<sup>st</sup>  
 says the fric. salts (citrate potash) with  
 it all does further. & acidulated drinks  
 are it only safe diuretics

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> state, either reducing or stim.  
 agents will be tolerated if. Combined  
 with opium & the narcotics are the dia-  
 phoretics indicated or at least must attend

Diaph. may be direct or indirect i.e.  
 direct - acc. to manner of operation  
 Diaphoretics as to degree of operation  
 are D. perspirantia & D. indorifica

Diaphoretics considered as to quality of  
 operation are 1<sup>st</sup> Stimulating 2<sup>nd</sup> An-  
 tirritant 3<sup>rd</sup> Refrig. 4<sup>th</sup> Nauseating  
 5<sup>th</sup> Exobstruent

1. Stim. diaph. Pure stimulents  
 will produce diaphoresis in low atonic  
 states. But stimulents which are also



diaphoretic are Indigo or aromatic  
herbs that contain an essential oil  
Sassa, Benzoin, Sassafras, & the pips.  
Verid. M. P. <sup>in</sup> Medea a pulegioides, Pe-  
Pycnanthem. 6 or 8 spec. used in fine  
But a small quantity of the essential oil is  
obtained, but it is with the hot water & so does  
the effect of the Ess. oil added to be made  
are proper in habit. The oil of  
Rosmarinus off. may be used as above, but  
this is more diaph. in proportion to its  
stim. power. Salvia off. is allied to it  
rather as

Next articles  
Containing an aromatic principle & a  
tonic power <sup>which</sup> are diaph. also Asarum  
Europ. A. Canad. arifol. & Virg.  
Aristoloch. perip. more diaph. & tonic  
than the above. Lonicula, Monarda  
(not a valuable one) Other Aristoloches,  
are less diaph. & more tonic

- 2 - Antirrhinum & Diaph. Canthar

5 Opium are most in vogue. But  
 said before but with certain degree  
 due phrenes in certain state of  
 the system. Hot water in which can  
 be put in is an effectual mode

3<sup>d</sup> Refry. diaph. - important -  
 Sarc. ant. & pot. Protoc. ant. (glyc) -  
 preferred by some but I agree with Collins  
 that sarc. ant. is answer all the purp-  
 ose of antimony. The protoc. with phosph.  
 of lime is much used for the same -  
 salts of pot sod. amm. magn. with  
 the two acids - antem. may be used.  
 Acet amm. Citrate pot & most of the  
 refry. salts that can be taken freely with  
 out harm is under diaph. regimen prove  
 diaph. just as under diuretic reg. they  
 prove diuretic

4<sup>th</sup> Haemorrhaging diaphoretic, - not stim  
 ant nor reducing. nor deobst. - Ipec

which is the product of several roots  
 especially if one buys it in powder. *Ce-*  
*phaelis* Spec. is the best *Psychotria esal-*  
*ica* is next *Richardia*. *Richardsonia*  
*melica* & *scabra* & *Simarouba* ~~these~~  
 These three are not as strong as the first  
 $3j = \text{only } 7i$  *Gillenia trifoliata* &  
*Stipulea* approach nearest  
 any other *Am.* plant of ours  
*Euphorbia* ~~*thea*~~ *corollata* & *E. gracilis* (often  
 confounded) *E. corollata*

### 5. Deobstruent diaph.

Decoc. of wood of *Grassac.* aff. (*Legum.*)

It is a diaphoretic useful in rheumatic  
 Complaints & signs of exanthematic disease

*Aralia spinosa* (effective diaph)

*Apocyn.* *Cann.* & *pubesc.* & *olive*

*Phytol.* dec (powd. of root) *Asclepias*

*tuberosa* (root) - <sup>very effective</sup> ~~active~~

*Diaphorico*

*Diaphorico* are anisidic & rather



My dear Mr. [illegible]  
 I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am  
 glad to hear that you are well and happy.

I am very sorry to hear that you are  
 feeling unwell and hope that you will soon  
 be able to return to your home.

I am sure that you will find the  
 weather very pleasant and the  
 scenery very beautiful.

I am, dear Mr. [illegible], very  
 respectfully,  
 Yours,  
 [illegible]



Diaph. are ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> ~~very~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~often~~ <sup>often</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~principal~~ <sup>principal</sup> ~~remedies~~ <sup>remedies</sup>, with one exception. ~~They~~ <sup>They</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~tonic~~ <sup>tonic</sup> ~~nor~~ <sup>nor</sup> ~~very~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~low~~ <sup>low</sup> ~~arbit~~ <sup>arbit</sup> ~~er~~ <sup>er</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~case~~ <sup>case</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~broken~~ <sup>broken</sup> ~~up~~ <sup>up</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~diaphoresis~~ <sup>diaphoresis</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~forming~~ <sup>forming</sup> ~~stage~~ <sup>stage</sup>. But this is not the most eligible mode of breaking them up, though often successful. When it is too late to hope for resolution it is often well to commence the treatment with diaphoresis.

They are often much abused. I have seen a patient soaked till the water dropped from his bed. To excite a profuse perspiration is never proper.

Moseley adopted diaph. treatment in dysentery supposing it a fibrous exudation like Sydenham. I have seen such treatment succeed in dysentery, in scalding, etc. But this treatment is adapted to cases not a tonic nor much a tonic.

Many cases are attended with morbid sweating from beginning to end of diaph. & aggravated then. It is a specific in dysentery.

The first of these is the fact that the  
 number of cases of the disease has  
 been increasing steadily since the  
 beginning of the year. This is due to  
 the fact that the disease is now  
 spreading more rapidly than it  
 has in the past. The second fact  
 is that the disease is now being  
 found in many more places than  
 it has been in the past. This is  
 due to the fact that the disease  
 is now being carried by many more  
 people than it has been in the past.  
 The third fact is that the disease  
 is now being found in many more  
 places than it has been in the past.  
 This is due to the fact that the  
 disease is now being carried by many  
 more people than it has been in the  
 past. The fourth fact is that the  
 disease is now being found in many  
 more places than it has been in the  
 past. This is due to the fact that  
 the disease is now being carried by  
 many more people than it has been  
 in the past. The fifth fact is that  
 the disease is now being found in  
 many more places than it has been  
 in the past. This is due to the fact  
 that the disease is now being carried  
 by many more people than it has  
 been in the past.

## Expectorants

Promote the secretion & facilitate the excretion of mucus from the bronchial membrane. The discharge of the matter is not part of the exp. operation. The matter secreted may be pure, mucous, or intermedial, but not solid. It is my belief that there are no articles which produce an expectorant effect directly.

The exp. operation involves, 1<sup>st</sup> the resolution of infl. of bronch. vessels obstructing the secretion. 2<sup>nd</sup> Obvating spasm, or irritation or atony & irritation. These last cases cannot always be distinguished.

There may be articles that act exclusively on the bronchial membrane but I have not met with one that has this sole direct effect. The effect is produced by various & dissimilar articles. V. S. Cinchona, Arsenic &c. may have this effect. These opinions are now generally & certainly a popular writers, e.g. vide Paris & Murray.



The conditions of the system in which expectorants are indicated are 1<sup>st</sup> Phlog. 2<sup>nd</sup> Inflamm. 3<sup>rd</sup> Irrit. with extension. 4<sup>th</sup> Exhalation with insensibility. 5<sup>th</sup> with or without to favor

In atonic infl. the doctst. will effect a resolution but that expectorant will do the infl. is near effecting a spontaneous resolution expectoration of the, they hinder it.

Expectorants are divided as follows

- 1<sup>st</sup> Excitant 2<sup>nd</sup> Nervine 3<sup>rd</sup> Narcotic
- 4<sup>th</sup> Refrig. 5<sup>th</sup> Tonic 6<sup>th</sup> Doctst. 7<sup>th</sup> Emulsi
- 8<sup>th</sup> Diaph. 9<sup>th</sup> Demulcent or some suppose

The cases in which expectorants are indicated are not very numerous & I doubt not they are often misapplied. E.g. in Cough it is common to excite expectoration but in many cases it is not possible to adopt a worse measure. In many cases the cough arises from irritation of the digestive organs but if expect. is excited it will do no good & become more pernicious.



valent & the dyspeptic cough be changed  
into mere bronchus phthisis. So of dyspnea  
& most of the varieties of phthisis, there is no  
inflammation in the case. After the resolu-  
tion has commenced it must be stopped be-  
fore the cure can be effected.

In case of passive infl. however, if we  
fail of resolution in the early stage, the  
next <sup>best</sup> method is to produce expectoration.  
But it must not continue long or it will  
run into phthisis even in this case.

In a case of phthisis with expect. suc-  
cess depends on restraining the cough &  
expect. or the pat. will die of the disease.  
We can hence draw a prognostic.

I call all cases phthisis which  
are accompanied with hectic, excita-  
tion, night sweats &c. - & do not limit  
the term as the French do to tubercu-  
lar phthisis.

## Emmenagogues

Restore the Catamenial secretion when suppressed & increase it when deficient or sparing

As the uterus has sympathies of it we might expect that <sup>some</sup> certain articles would act on it independently of any general doobst. effect but no such article is known to exist.

Idiopathic Parox. obstructions exists & is distinguished by pains at certain periods, by neither an ex. tonic nor atonic state of the system. There is said to be plethora but the symptoms depend on irrit. with atony. There are ~~the~~ cases Animosly sidered atonic & v. d. is prescribed. It will often succeed if followed by stim. & tonics. Such cases require simple doobstments or if then such articles direct emmenagogues. To them Sang. & Helleb. niger are peculiarly adapted. They may be terminated at once by

or by ligature to a limb or by one  
or two prongs it is true, but this does not  
prove the action to be entonic. Cullen  
se. say that venous act better with  
it. or prongs. This is the only idiopathic  
suppression of the Catamenia

Articles that excite the secretion of it  
are not of course debilit. for a person  
may depend on different Condition of the  
system e.g. atony as in dyspepsia, phthisis  
stomach. It is a wise provision of nature  
to retard in such diseases the progress  
of debility by suppression of this secretion  
& much injury will be done by restoring it,  
without altering the condition of the system.  
Such attempts generally fail & success  
in restoring leads to a perseverance in the plan  
which does not fail to produce injury.

At some <sup>periods</sup> ~~times~~ idiopathic suppres-  
sions are more common, as when I  
commenced practice It is now some years  
since I saw an idiopathic suppressor.



Cured. Most cases now are symptomatic e.g. of an insidious progress of dyspepsia not noticed until the suppression receives attention as cause and consequence.

Stron. subjects reduced beyond a certain point almost always have suppression, but the first symptom noticed is often an morbid & the phys. will be in portended for even a year. This suppression is an effect of the vis medicatrix naturae as Cullen would say.

Beware of directing all your efforts to restoring the secretion. Attend to the primary disease. So in phthisis often the first thing noticed is the suppression.

For slender feeble & strouous young men the catarrh. will not come on so early. all their complaints will be attributed perhaps to this & phys. are apt to take the same view & give: aloeatics & hellebore with v.s. thus reducing the pat. still more. P.M. exam. shows enlargement



of mesenteric glands, extreme wasting  
 of the uterus, not developed more than in  
 a child 16 yrs of age

Now a days most Cases are symptomatic

A few Cases of idiop. amenorrhoea may oc-  
 cur in young women who have exposed them-  
 selves to wet & cold at the natural period  
 Symptom. amenorrhoea sh<sup>d</sup> be cured by  
 curing the main disease

1. Stimulating emmenagogues. These  
 are possibly deobstruent also. Ol. of ruta  
 graveolens - efficient & <sup>emmen.</sup> analogous to the ben-  
 zoinated oils - Ol. turp. - stimulant  
 acts on the uterine system particularly &  
 seems to be allied to Camphor & even to  
 muscivora - Ol. menthae Pulegii -  
 sh<sup>d</sup> have the same properties, but none of  
 it is found here "Ol. pulegii" of our shop,  
 is that of Hedera pulegioides & this is superior  
 to the mint & approaches nearer to the  
 krebitينات. • Seeds in powder of  
 Pinapis alba & nigra answer a good pur

use in leucophlegmatic & habit  
Cath. vesic. in certain stages of the system

I I. But the Deobstruent emmenag  
are far more efficient & will often res-  
tore the secretion when it had better not  
be restored - Sanguin. ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> even  
produced the orrhagia when there was no  
disturbance of the Catamenia - supposed  
to produce abortion - used in catap.  
supp. & in symptomatic when the disease  
is not very severe. I think the acous  
Colunas act on the uterus with ~~some~~ <sup>some</sup> ~~effect~~  
Compounds of sulph. fer. & zinc with  
Sanguin. are useful

Helleborus niger has been long known  
in the books for this purpose - called  
a cathart. but cannot be used for this  
property <sup>in ordinary cases</sup> It is a deobstruent. In large  
doses it vomits, in small it is a hydrag.  
Cath. & it may be so used as to promote  
diuresis & expectoration. I have used it

in rheumatism & it carried it off, it is  
Colchicum would do. In the shops it is in  
a bad state - badly prepared or collected  
in the wrong season or in improper localities.  
If sanguin. is collected in the flowering  
season it will lose its power much sooner  
than if it is autumnal. I once thought it  
an uncertain article. Now this may be  
the case with Hellebore & many other  
foreign articles. Helleboms felids nat-  
uralised in the middle states, as we  
have it in a better state is more uniform  
in its effects. The new *St. tycosa*  
is *h. orientalis*.

*Antia lincoria*, recent & collected at its  
right season is a pretty certain emetic &  
will obviate many diseases, such as amen-  
orrhea deperda. As collected for the dyer  
it is quite inert.

*Copraifera* aff. the resin & oil

*U. Juniperus Sativa* has been quite cele-  
brated & much mischief has been done



3 in 2020 at 1000

3 to chloride of merc. is a efficie & an  
in obstructed menstruation. It may ofte  
be relied on alone & it is ofte a valuable  
adjuvant to other enmenag.  
It is adapted to the same purpose, tho  
it desbt. enmenag.

III. Cathartici cum enagogues - not  
otherwise enm. i.e. unless cathartici  
Ext. of the vulg. & spic act on the pelvic  
viscera Ext. <sup>by decoction</sup> of Convallaria Maialis  
of Polygala polygama

IV. Certain tincts remove the spic  
the enmenag with atony or action or  
if you have reduced the part to it by  
t. S. Cathartici, sc. Prob & per 2 lph. &  
Prob & per 1 id. Iron - Carb. & phosph.  
of Iron - Sulph. Zinc &c.

V. E. nervina in hyster. irrit. cases  
Asafet. Opoponax Galbanum Sagapenum  
(Herula Perica)



Ecclesia ...

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

In eccenic acid (sal succinic of the shop)  
prodestes some eccolic process ... ..  
Confield

Eccolics are direct & indirect

Direct as the Clever succ acid. Probably  
other agents & processes have eccolic power

Indirectly I think Sanguin. will produce

this effect occasionally by its action on  
the sec. & abs. syst. & thus on the interior. Ac-  
tive purging with Aloe - Iron la-

ken freely is supposed to produce ab-

but I have given it freely & constantly to

avoid when in a feeble state & it is

abortions. In some states of the system it will probably cause it. Many articles have a popular reputation for this effect & some on unjust grounds.

1. Direct - Sclerotium Clavus - I see has it in an eminent degree. Lycoperdon Bovista (puffball) taken before quite ripe is said to possess decided abortive properties. *Actaea racemosa* has this effect. <sup>as it produces violent uterine pains in this manner</sup> I have reason to believe so. 1830 - It has a popular reputation to this effect & is said to have been used as a partus accelerator by the Indians, who did not need such an effect.

Trillium has testimony to this effect (besides popular report.) from physicians, but I doubt the testimony. *Decodon verticillatum* (Lythrum) is said to have this power. Probably many will be discovered hereafter.

II. Indirect Ecboles - Venesection  
 induced by antimony under certain cir-  
 cumstances or vomiting. Cathartics of  
 Aloetics & drastic Cath. generally  
 Ligatures upon the limbs will some-  
 times produce abortion. Active deob-  
 struents given in improper state  
 the system will sometimes have some  
 effect

### Continued

By top. applic. prod. a lesion, or if very  
 strong, a more profuse discharge from the  
 Schneiderian mem. Useful not to exco-  
 nate, <sup>to be</sup> as the process is probably by ex-  
 cess. & perhaps by <sup>the</sup> Concussion. Dr. Ferri  
 marks that the translation is of action, not of  
 fluid.

Diseases Chron. ophthalmia. Certain forms  
 of cephalic Rheumatism aff. of muscles, of face  
 inner angle of eye - Chronic cephalitis  
 Periorbital apoplexy - Encephalitis & Hemiplegia



Neuralgia auris & faciei & certain cases of deafness  
 sometimes in their turn. They are valuable

Suspension of the habit of snuff taking pro-  
 duces headache, as drying an abuse would  
 hence sialogogues would relieve

The bad effects of the habit are on the voice, the  
 sense of smell, the digestive function. It is  
 symptomatic of probably corditis. Anorexia  
 & many symptoms of dyspepsia. It is to produce  
 paralysis of puerces & spleen. But perhaps  
 the analogy has been drawn from alcohol  
 It is the worst snuff for habitual use

as it is a narcotic as well as topical irritant  
 1. Veg. & lines - White Sugar - <sup>Hibiscus</sup> <sup>castoreum</sup> (fruit)  
 Meler. <sup>Powder of any of the Goldes</sup> <sup>#1</sup> <sup>Flowers of</sup>  
 anthur. <sup>Veratrum</sup> <sup>than even as it</sup>  
 is in the shops, base of an Apoth. who mixed  
 20 times before he could speak. Vivide more  
 potent & when fresh. Sanguin. very active  
 & produces by continued irritation. Enphor-  
 bic off. Capsicum

11. Mineral eschies. Calomel - Turpentine  
 excels in active. # 1. Florentine isorris root



## Sialagogues

13. topine applied to the saliva  
They act probably on the principle of a  
irritant, perhaps also on that of counter-irritation  
though perhaps this is the only effect of it.

Their application is limited but  
not unimportant

Diseases Odontia dolorosa - cases ag-  
itated by cold Rheumatic affections  
- Paralysis of the tongue & muscles  
of deglutition

The habitual use of tobacco pro-  
duces a waste of saliva - anorexia  
Cardialgia - common dyspepsia - func-  
tional derangement of the pancreas  
Liver - perfect limosis byn. optica  
It also occasions thirst especially for  
spirits, liquors. The inebriate can  
scarcely be found who does not chew  
or use tobacco. It has one good  
effect. It cures costiveness; but  
many other articles are better

*Antheris pyrethrum*    *Myrica cerifera*  
 - very efficient but disagreeable to the nose  
*Asotum* Europ. Canad. Arif. & Virgin.  
*Cochlearia Armoracia* - *Daphne*  
*Zercon*    Seeds of *Anonum grana*  
*Paradisi*    *Turciber* H.    *Alpinea*  
*Galanga*    *Elate Cardamomum*  
*Nicotiana Tabacum*

## Emetics

is a vomiting independent of taste odor or bulk

After a moderate dose of a toxic substance the effect is great for a time from 15 to 60 min. The nausea commences, and with nausea - pain in the head - region pulse weak & low - face & lips pale - eyes lose their lustre countenance becomes distorted. At length vomiting begins - great agitation succeeds - the blood vessels become congested - face & eyes red - sweat breaks out - pulse becomes full - at length vom. ceases - pat. becomes languid & feeble - nausea still continues for a time & patient at last becomes drowsy.

Nauseating medicines reduce the frequency & strength of the pulse & contract the small vessels. They reduce the powers of life & have a debilitating effect - but the degree is proportional to the acrimony. The vom. sea from opium is more debilitating than



that from any other etiology  
 Voluntarily rather than depressed  
 & that it would be under continued  
 nausea, but now very good

Notes

The act of ~~man~~ vom. is des. by so long  
 as it continues & is more so if produced  
 by des. by art. On other sonating  
 remove diseases at the outset But gen-  
 erally they are only auxiliary remedies

Emetics are employed to fulfil the  
 following indications,

- 1<sup>st</sup> To resolve dis. by a shock & strong expro
- 2<sup>nd</sup> To increase susceptibility - equalize  
 excretion & change the secretions, ac-  
 tion & condition of the al. canal
- 3<sup>rd</sup> To excite the absorbents & promote the  
 resolution of infl. particularly local infl.  
 as of test. &c. 4<sup>th</sup> to promote the absorption of  
 matter from abscesses



4<sup>th</sup> To remove poisons from the stomach  
 Emetics are Vegetable & Mineral  
Veg. Emetics

1<sup>st</sup> Simple veg. emetics Ceph. Ipecac

Psychotria cratica Rhipichorda emetica

scabra Pom. Etuba (Brazil)

Dorstenia Brasiliana & asarifolia

Asclepias Currucaviana

In the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> class are the succolata

Gillenia trifol. & stipul. It best on late

lates for ipecac Euphorbia <sup>Ipecac.</sup> gracilis, &

corollata more active than ipecac

Cynanthum ipecac. & toment.

These veg. em. are used in

mere evacuation is required & a gentle agi-  
 tation to break up disease.

2<sup>nd</sup> Veg. deobst. emetics Their great  
 est power is deobst. Sanguin. Phytol.

may be relied on Apoc. ...

undressed, though more power is ...

they have distributed as ipecac & was very ef-  
 fectual in one parcel, but it contained

(art. emetic) — Aralia spinosa  
Dr M<sup>d</sup> Price Feb 7 P. 2 1/2 oz.

*Polypala longica* - strong infusion or decoct. but it leaves the stom. & col.

Can. in a bad condition - if employed  
as a deobst. diarrhoea & t. Co.

these, after follow-efficient as an

entirely good but does as much hurt  
as good. Oriskany - celebrat

of old It may be made an effect. Cath.  
L'alzo a deobst. but low, - - - bad

State. *Loebelia inflata*

*Stillingia sylvatica* (queen's delight  
for root). Canine & F. to make 1000 via

It takes 2 hrs. to de-lime water - has  
not to be 3/4 to 1/2 remain 5 to 10 min.

on the str. without disturbance & then  
suddenly empties the stom. without nausea

adapted to remove poisons. In ap  
all the 8 nigra (effect all)

These inlets are proper to the  
counter, in relation to the expression on

the system is in a crop an  
 gine muleona. Typhlopanes only, & the con-  
 sequence of the effect of the white, strips  
 of reptiles, insects. The drugs & various  
 are excellent to remove rare poisons.

### 3 - Mineral Emetics

1<sup>st</sup> Refrig. min. emetics. Tart. ant. & pot  
 Protog. ant. glass, Protog. ant. c. ph. calcei  
 (but Prod) but more used as a diaphoretic  
 Antimonial, & its of pot. not well known

These are used in the first attack of  
 mind atonic dis. if rapid they  
 fall in with them. Drs Good & Percival  
 speak of the injury resulting from Cullen's  
 plan of giving ant. nauseants.

2<sup>nd</sup> Tonic min. ex. if given in doses  
 short of nausea acting as tonic. if increased  
 as emetics but still retaining their to-  
 nic power - Sulph. Zinc of upper Cu-  
 prum ammoniacum (probably a mixture  
 of copper. Peracetate of Cu. (verdig.) Di-  
 per acet. per ac. & bi-perac are all used.



They are indicated in Dyspepsia & phthisis pulmonalis

3<sup>rd</sup> Doebert. min. emet. - Turpeth min.  
is the best. Deper. nitrate of mercury  
Proto chloride mercury

Emet. is the strength is diminished  
paired to remove narcotic poisons from  
the stomach & also to obviate disease by  
the shock to the system.

In the Th. S. when poisonous fish have  
been eaten they evac. the stom. if convenient  
but do not lay much stress on it  
Stimulants, will in all cases effect a cure





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## Cathartics

Accelerate or increase the evacuation from the intest. canal

Dr Lee's article on cath. is valuable. It is correct to say, that the system is debilitated by removing the stimulus of stool. But in malignant dis. there is a want of energy in the brain & nervous syst. & v. s. & cath. impair it still more even before the evac. is produced & the evac. reduced by depression of the system & not by over-  
-val of stim of intest.

Cath. are of more universal application than any other class of remedies. There are few diseases that do not require them.

They may be divided into

- 1<sup>st</sup> Ecoprotic restoring nat. persist. act.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Laxatives - increase persist. action
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Purgatives increase <sup>secretion, & discharge</sup> persist. act. & augment it
- 4<sup>th</sup> Drastics which actively increase peristaltic action & the secretion & probably occasion also an inverted action of the absorbent

Drastics cannot be made so tolerable for  
 the alive. If give in small doses they  
 will produce no effect till they accum.  
 in the syst. & act as drastic. The same  
 is true of many purgatives, but Ole. Tigli  
 can be made to act as a laxat. in gradually  
 diminished doses.

Coccyroids of laxatives may be substituted  
 for each other

Copraogones - discharge mercury e.g.  
 crystal oil in order

Cholagogues - Calomel given alone  
 & acting slowly produces bilious discharge  
 these are often thought to be morbid matter  
 & die more purg. but the same

nervous fever Cal given as a laxative will  
 move the bowels but will remain in the  
 duodenum & be cholag. - which is as  
 cribed to the disease Unless there is a  
 constant tendency to secret. of bile Cal.  
 aphric. or is to the early stage. Its cholag.  
 power sh<sup>d</sup> be borne in mind.



Hydragogues - Coleridge is the  
 sweetest - Croton tiglium in full dose  
 Refrig. salt - yet hydragogues differ in  
 their effect on the system - The neutral salts  
 are refrig. they reduce<sup>ed</sup> by the watery excre.  
 & by relaxing the stim. of distant. But  
 Coleridge has no refrig. eff. Patients  
 will even rise under its use who are  
 under refriger. salt. I presume it will  
 aggravate phlog. diarr.

Refrig. Cath. are Sulph. & Bi. sul.  
 pot. sod. & amm. & magn. - The  
 phos. & hydrosulphites have the same  
 power. but are not permanent & salt.  
 The triple sulphate, of pot. sod. & amm.  
 Sulphate & hydrosulphate of Lime  
 Phosphate & Bi. phos. of pot. sod. amm. &  
 mag - Bi phosphate of Calcia Di-phos-  
 phate of Potassa - Phosphites hypophos-  
 & quadrophosphites of Calcia  
 Tartrate & Bi. tart. of pot. sod. mag & amm.

~~Diluted~~ of Calcia - ~~to be used~~  
 done - 7

These refriger. cath. act with a balance  
 of the i. & the - rare & collation, the  
 center of the line. I am apt  
 to / these - later in the brain. (Galen  
 & Galien - see note) & to - with  
 the carb. at & bicarb. are in proper  
 "that have been" as the - then  
 in a - & strain - (4) the  
 not produce ten - the are -  
 had to be - & adapted to all cases  
 (They are inferior to old dyspeptic

Some Cathartics - Guila d'iva Bon  
 d'ivea (see note) in full dose purge  
 but it does not debilitate in long dis-  
 ease, & patient will even recover vigor  
 under it even if its force is not  
 pushed too far. Its effects on the sys-  
 tem, when it purge are like that of  
 cathartics, but a less

does is recommended by Galen & Johnsen (drop. Chlor.)  
 & refers it to bark as a tonic in paludal  
 fevers & to any other article as a cath. in  
 the same diseases. It is valuable in dys-  
 pepsia & it wd be well if it were more  
 used. (*Polygala polygama* or  
*rubella*) short of purgative is a tonic & more  
 purgative. It may be given  
 so as to keep the bowels lax & yet pro-  
 tonic. Alue vulg. has done power  
 in eczema & in dose it certainly does  
 not reduce.

Strongest Cath. - *Rheum australe*  
 is does not too large other species  
 are more astring. *Rheum* is more  
 astring than *Rheum*. *R. sanguin.* & *oblongif.*  
 are the best. *R. crispum* is good. *Rheum*  
 is good in full doses. In fevers of a  
 nervous type purging takes place & diar-  
 rhea follows & the abd. becomes tympanitic.  
 Purgings with alum & very useful in such  
 cases for its astringent effects.



[illegible]

The President is protracted of an  
and a lot of sub. d. & lost  
and 24. It will purge very speedily - But  
in the former stage of fever it will fall  
next to disease action.

There is a feeling with respect  
to the new cath. in anal. des. exp. t. sym-  
boldicatives often interrupt the energy  
of the brain & nervous syst. <sup>before</sup> ~~under~~ operation  
& after the operation the pat. feels better -  
because they are thought to have relieved  
so far in Patric hypnosis it takes a new  
note in the cath. nervous system in connection



from acute diseases, & after evacuation  
ought to be given the pat. will prefer mag.  
or castor oil from the same mistake.

It is remarked by a disting. practical  
surgeon of his state his everlast. use of  
Cast. & of course ought to be resorted to

One half of the fatal cases of disease  
which I have seen he were accelerated by purg  
in Conn. & D. does little injury for the little  
is played

V. S. Progers & Remittens are no  
more remedial people in typhus than they  
are in ~~some~~ Intermittent fever. In ty-

phus they may be often required but if given  
unjudiciously the injury is more considerable  
In some malig. typhus I have seen the pat.  
daily purged with salt & Sena until every  
dose reduced the pat. or was evident even to  
the attendant. One large dose of opium

would then be given with ~~not~~ relief for a time  
but soon the secondary effects w<sup>d</sup> follow hot &  
dry skin, matter on the tongue, & more  
in all directions.

w<sup>d</sup> be resorted to I have seen a cat kept along 3 weeks & 320. be required for ~~nothing~~ which at last was never complete. If the case had been malign. the cat. w<sup>d</sup> soon have sunk. By many cathartics are resorted to when nothing else occurs. Hamilton on purgatives only proves as it has been remarked how much the human body can withstand.

In a case of chronic dysentery cathartics are ~~never~~ indicated for the disease. J. J. remarks in his review of Gregory's Practice in dysent. there is both irrit. & infl. & with some cath. are the primary pers. I sh<sup>d</sup> like to know on what principle the irrit. of purgatives superadded to the infl. of the dis. can be of service. I sh<sup>d</sup> appreciate & justify the dis. & add greatly to the sufferings of the patient. Encephal. abdominis sh<sup>d</sup> never be treated with cathartics.

I am sure of the skin practitioners in this  
 country seem to think they must first cleanse  
 the patient's blood with purges of refriger.  
 salt & a sulph. & even tart or cal. or  
 blue pill. I have known life destroyed -  
 in one case almost immediately - the health  
 ruined in thousands of instances by this procrustean  
 care of Erysipelas, Ecthyma - purged suc-  
 cessively by 3 phys. - poor died from the treatment.  
 Dr. McCune a phys. in P<sup>r</sup> Leopold  
 remarks on the prevailing fashion in England  
 & he might have added the U. S. of giving  
 cathartics in all cases - the self empiric  
 never is giving that salt & cal. can do hurt  
 He speaks of Chittenden & Searington Spa  
 he might have added Ballston & Saratoga  
 as the great resort of fashionable folly. He  
 says the habit of chattering is not to be reme-  
 died by a habit of purging. He speaks  
 of "mother medicine chests" & of children  
 educated to purgatives & of the natural  
 course of a train of nervous diseases &  
 the loss of all health. Sir H. Scott speaks



in the Seq. of Moutrose of over physicking  
a pat. till Cordier cannot recover him  
No class of remedies so much abused  
Scin depends on discrimination  
The evacuation of cath. is the most impor-  
tant part of their operation.

Additional remarks on Cathartics  
Evacuation result from increase of per-  
istaltic motion only & this frequently from  
the size of the system. Suppressed per-  
istalsis, ~~with~~ combined with other cir-  
cumstances may bring on so cold  
water & it rectum friction also.

J. R. Keel relates that by means of bread  
dust for 24 hours the N. W. Indians produce  
a cathartic operation. But such modes  
are indirect that of Cath. is direct

The healthy action of the intestines  
as said by phys. to depend upon it bile  
pancreatic juice & natural mucus of it  
intestines. I am not disposed to dispute



but do not think it altogether true  
 We know that the heart has an inher-  
 ent power, the "vis inertia" of the an-  
 cients, residing in its muscular fibre &  
 this alone acc<sup>s</sup> or at least in keeping up  
 its motion. So I believe it to be with it  
 in arteries. Murray says "card. stim.  
 the intest. & thus increasing their peristal-  
 tic motion cause their contents to be evo-  
 cated by propelling them along" "Why  
 then" says Dr F do not alcohol & other  
 stim. act as card. they stim. ~~the~~ or  
 rather increase the peristaltic motion.

Cathartics are employed for <sup>three</sup> ~~five~~ purposes

- 1<sup>st</sup> As antiphlog. agents - Use refriger. salt
- 2<sup>nd</sup> To resolve diseases by sudden & strong im-  
 pression The evac. is not the object. The  
 impression may be made by small evac.  
 & cathartics might do better an article  
 on evacuating will be better Calomel is  
 the best.

3<sup>d</sup> To increase susceptibility to other  
 agents - to equalize excitement - & pre-  
 pare for other remedies in diseases  
 not phlog. nor strictly atonic.

Calomel is best

4<sup>th</sup> To remove effused fluids as in Dropsy  
 & promote absorption. To affect the  
 absorbent system the secretory must also  
 be affected. Calomel it possesses de-  
 obstruent as well as evac. powers &  
 affects the secretion.

5<sup>th</sup> To remove off any or poisonous  
 matter in the intestines - It should be brisk  
 Castor oil is one of the best. I have  
 given a wine glass full. To quicken  
 it add a drop of Croton oil

The six following Considerations  
 sh<sup>d</sup> influence you in choosing a cathartic  
 1<sup>st</sup> Degree of power  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Quality of evacuation  
 3<sup>d</sup> Influence on system independent of evac. -  
 as refriger. debilit. irritant, astringent.

- 4<sup>th</sup> Part of intest. Can. operated on - shall  
 be upper, lower or intermediate as the  
 Colon
- 5<sup>th</sup> The ordinary time required for operation
- 6<sup>th</sup> The Condition in which it will leave the  
 al. Canas - It is important also to know  
 whether its operation is kind or disagreeable

Eccorrote Cath. sh<sup>d</sup> be given 2 or  
 3 times a day Examples are Sugar  
 & Olives (useful in hemorrhoidal aff.)

Olives Sub acid fruit  
 (flowers of plants nearly all) Some  
 flowers, however are too powerful to be  
 a cathartic - or even for laxatives

Examples of Laxatives are Penna  
 Castor oil Carb. Magnesia

Examples of Drastics are colocynth  
 Elaterium Tylum Euphorb. Lath. &c.

As to Quality of operation Cath.  
 are Copragogue Emetic. & Hydrag.



Calomel & Gamboge are examples of  
those Cath. that act on the upper part  
of the ab. Can. viz. stomach & duodenum

Of those which act on the inferior part  
examples are Podophylla

Of the 3<sup>rd</sup> kind aloes is the best - Ex. <sup>or decoct or inf.</sup>  
of *Convallaria majalis* - Ex. dec. or a f.  
of *Polygala rubella*

As to the Time of their operation  
they are 1<sup>st</sup> slow 2<sup>nd</sup> Rapid 3<sup>rd</sup> Intermediate  
Ex. of 1<sup>st</sup> are Calomel & di-protonit. of merc.  
Ex. of 2<sup>nd</sup> are ol. ric. - ol. tigl. - ol. Euphr. Sars.

Elater. Gamboge - Rharu. Cath. - Refr. salt  
Ex. of 3<sup>rd</sup> are Jalap. Scammony - Colocy. with  
terina & bullenut



Cathartics may be divided into

- 1<sup>st</sup> Refrigerant *vide cathartica supra*
- 2<sup>d</sup> Nervine e.g. Cocculus two species
- 3<sup>d</sup> Narcotic - Nicotiana Tab.
- 4<sup>th</sup> Tonic *vide supra* also Empet. <sup>of ground.</sup> perf.
- 5<sup>th</sup> Astringent - It is commonly supposed that an astringent is opposed to a Cath. operation. But an astring. operation is merely restorative, morbid increases the Oculi - condensation of fibres &c.



# Epizpastics videlicet

(Additional to my notes of 1832 3)

One pair will cure another as in Tooth ache  
A. J. remarks that though at first local  
in their eff. they soon eff. the whole nervous system

Dr Paris's opinion that blisters affect a  
deeper order of vessels than issues, is doubtless

In severe cases, however, it is to produce  
an effect on the const. in general they have  
an effect when applied to the spine. This  
is important particularly in Tetanus. Para  
plesia ad paresia in potens Chronic brain  
aff. Atonic aff. of bladder. Chronic head  
ache

Abernethy justly remarks that an epiz  
pastic produces a disease, & this may be  
miscellaneous.

The neg. epizsp. produce Erythema  
edematosum (Good's) The an. epizsp. produce  
E. vesiculare. The vesicles are at first ex  
tremely minute

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4. L. K. 1880

Am. M. 1880

Am. M. 1880

Am. M. 1880



# Anthelmintics

(Add. to my note of 1832 3)

If the eggs of the oestrous equi be examined on the hairs of the horse after a <sup>certain</sup> time a small foramen will be seen. If the hair is moistened with saliva be passed over then the small worm can be seen on the hair.

Persons subject to Tenia have the symptoms of Tenia years before the worm exist. I have ~~known~~ had such cases & after using ch. pin. faithfully, without success & abandoning the case, the Teniae have made their appearance. There is no difficulty in ascertaining Teniae when they really exist, the above fact will account for the supposed difficulty of their case. The symptoms also may continue after the evacuation of the worm, in such they are difficult to be got rid of.

There is in fact much difficulty in getting rid of the Fasciola hepatica, & found to be a worm, the seat of which is in my

opinion in the liver & bile ducts like  
 the *F. hepatica* in sheep, which causes the  
 rot. The large quantities have been brought  
 away & the system apparently freed from  
 them, they appear again in great numbers.

Let us know of no proof of <sup>their</sup> opinion  
 but p. m. examination

It is doubtful whether the  
 A. lum. ever produces any  
 disease or is injurious to health

Worms are said to pierce the  
 intestines. They have a bad mouth for it.  
 Irritation & ulceration must be the cause of  
 the perforation.

Camphor is efficacious for the  
 destruction of A. vermic. given internally  
 or by the rectum. When given by enema  
 to small children it is extremely apt to pro-  
 duce an epileptic convulsion but no  
 harm follows & the remedy cures.

Symptoms. Countenance lead coloured or  
 pale sometimes flushed. Eyes dull red-  
 filled with tears. Saliva frothy. Vomit.  
 sometimes of blood. Tenesmus - bloody de-  
 fections. Urine frothy or white or bloody.  
 Pulse unequal, intermitting. Gnawing se-  
 sation at stomach. <sup>Short cough</sup> Burning pain in the  
 back. Colic pains. Tormenta. Abdo-  
 men alternately tumefied & subsiding.  
 Faltering steps. Grinding teeth. Sudden  
 starting & screaming. Rigors. Cold sweat.  
 Syncope. Palpitation. Vertigo. Headache.  
 Symptoms of chorea, epilepsy & even  
 of tetanus.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting covering the page]*



And notes

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vide M. M. H. 1. p. 12

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Antilithic

Vide M. M. vol. 1. p. 118

~~Anticid~~

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5th Group

Anticid

vide M. H. vol. 1. p. 10

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6th Group

Locusts

Demobryx

Locusts vide M. & L.  
vol 1 p. 111

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Dumfries

in the H. B. vol. 1. p. 95

## Opium

Papaver et opium (Linn.) - *Papaver* & *opium*  
are only varieties of *papaver* of the Greeks -

It is also theophrastus notion of poppy as a native  
fine plant of the garden. The seeds are used to the  
day as an article of food as a cake like object.  
The poppy is not usually to be collected in the  
country and the collection of opium to be made  
in a place of well cultivated fields.

Opium is the exuded, unspiced sap of the tube  
of the inner bark or liber. The seedling sap is  
white. The juice to be used to be prepared  
recoiled, which is the expressed juice of the  
pencil over but a ripe capsule of opium  
(aeros juice) which is the exuded, unspiced  
juice. The seeds are added one or two  
or three as well as the juice of the

If the incision in the capsule is made in the  
morning, there is a coagulation of the juice  
and adhesion of the juice to the sap does  
not flow well. Let the collected juice be  
in a glass or a earthen vessel. The capsule

sh<sup>d</sup> be of full size, but still green and just  
beginning to dry. Some cut off the  
part below the capsule, with a large drop of juice,  
which they scrape off repeating the process  
till it is all done. I think it, better  
to make incision, with capsule. It might  
be made a profitable business. I opinion  
it I have obtained in this way is better than  
can be bought.

The part except the seed contain a white opaque  
& viscid juice which is the descending sap.  
The incision, sh<sup>d</sup> be perpendicular & made at  
evening & cut off in the morning.

Sometimes the stalk is cut off & the juice  
received on cotton.

The plant degenerates in our climate. In  
its native soil the capsules are of the size  
of a small teacup.

The recent leaves, make a liniment - a weak  
preparation, of it 3j = 20m lb.

If this liniment is distilled & evaporated, the  
product is even more active than opium.



The sp. of opium is 1.36  
pared with other inspissated juices is  
not only the opopon of the opopon

This is the most valuable article of the M. M.  
as a therapeutic & prophylactic agent  
Nothing is a substitute for it. Echin-  
Cereus (from several species) approach  
it, nearest but is greatly inferior.

Opium could not be obtained in sufficient  
quantity from any other species of papaver

In the species of papaver there is a reg-  
ular exception transition from P. cornif.  
to those that resemble sanguinaria in prop-  
erties being acid narcotic & not  
more a substitute for opium

The seeds of the larger ones? Americana  
have been said to be very similar & were  
used in the same way as op. are no more like op.  
than acorinum is, or sanguinaria or the  
seeds of the *Dirca palustris* are

P. Rhoeas has the nearest affinity, but it  
differs widely. P. rosea tale is nearly al-

led but even the green capsules are used as  
an article of diet

The geranium in two kinds of opium, the  
India & the Turkish opium.

India opium comes in round masses  
covered with leaves - When triturated in hot  
water  $\frac{2}{3}$  are dissolved and  $\frac{1}{3}$  is suspended  
by an elastic string in pyramatic form not  
narcotic - colour dark taste bitter. This  
is extr. by decoction & is very variable in  
strength - generally  $\frac{1}{3}$  as strong as Turkish

Turkey opium contains seeds of a  
species of rumex - brown with a bright  
flame.  $\frac{1}{4}$  part is impurities. I have col-  
lected opium stronger than  $\frac{1}{4}$  stronger.

Triturated with hot water  $\frac{1}{2}$  are dissolved  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  are suspended by remaining at the bottom  
long boiling destroys  
the narcotic quality (Phys. sh<sup>d</sup> under-  
stand the qualities of drugs. Ignorance on  
this point is a great source of failure  
especially in case of the more powerful articles)

Turkey opium. Contains, upon analysis  
 H. Bicarbonate of morphine. Calceol  
 or meconic acid (a new compound)  
 Morphine, an alkali. The pure

It is soluble in 80 parts of boiling water, 100  
 parts of alcohol, & 8 parts of ether. (The ether  
 is used as means of de-acetizing plantainine  
 which it does with a vegetable). Morphine  
 is less active in a separate state than in the  
 form of salts - the reason given is its insolubility.  
 I doubt the correctness of this inference  
 from protobichloride. The oxide of mercury  
 & bismuth nitrate are insoluble.

Morphine ranks next after the alkalis  
 and after magnesia. Hence if there  
 are given with its salts they will be given  
 in the same way. This rule was given before  
 the vegetable alkalies were discovered. I have  
 not then it ranks with regard to them.

Nitric acid will modify morphine  
 favorably. The pure is of net. morphine  
 ought to be further investigated.



N, morphine is not active when mixed with acids, it follows that alkalies diminish the power of opium. If an acid is indicated, give it before the dose of opium.

The acetate of morphine is said to be the most active salt. But I have perceived little difference between it and the sulphate.

Meconic acid was discovered before Codic acid. It was erroneously supposed to be a mix with the active principle of opium (The acid itself was supposed to be febrifuge). On the discovery of codic acid, some exchanged names, calling the acid first discovered *codic* & *viv*.

(Prof. Sill. has called it *stinking* ~~codic acid~~ <sup>codic</sup> ~~with a name~~; calling the acid last discovered *meconic* & leaving the other with its name). Acetic salts will of course increase the effect of morphine.

It is omitted alcohol precipitates morphine in cream - as in powder & fact



"Dissolve then in acetic acid & the precipitate you will have 30 gr morph. & 3700 A mixture of aqua ammonia also gives an answer" (More) Vinegar heightens its powers of opium

The salts are 1 sulph. morph. 2 bi sulph. is the best form - either dissolved in a little water add gradually sulphuric acid not so much as to produce a acidulous taste

- 3 Nitrate of morph. 3 hydrochloride
- 4 Carbonate 5 acetate (very soluble in water  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. a full dose) 6 Citrate (not so soluble of all the salts of morph.)
- 7 tartrate (less convenient than citrate, very liable to be precipitated out of cloves will precip. it.) 8 collate (sparingly soluble).

all decomposed by tartar, soda & ammonia - a fact which sh<sup>d</sup> be recollected

II. Narcotine. I have never employed this (1820, Vide Bill. Jour for Dr. F. & experi. E. & N.

III. Opium Contains the bi meconate of soda which is inert, also extractive matter, water, bitter. Said to contain a resinous principle & a vegeto-animal matter - mucilaginous matter, fixed oil &c. N.B. Two new princ. have been discovered meconine & norceine E.D.M.

The operative effects of opium in a large dose, upon a person in health & unaccustomed to its use, are a calm placid & pleasurable sensation - preternatural wakefulness - increase of force & freq. of pulse - increase of temperature - followed by more or less diminution of susceptibility & sensibility & with the last a slight increase of perspiration & diminution of the other secretions & excretions. If the ordinary stimuli as light, sound &c. are now abstracted the pat. easily falls asleep. The effect lasts for 8 or 12 hours when a person

is in perfect health & of which is the  
 period of excitement, the remainder  
 sedative. The next day follows  
 or less languor, lessened vertigo & epi-  
 gastric uneasiness, fainting on motion  
 or rising, belching, vomiting - bitter-  
 ish taste or clammy in the mouth  
 diminution of appetite, torpor of intes-  
 tinal canal, diminution of urine & ac-  
 tual inability to void it from torpor  
 of the bladder - not infrequently hoarseness  
 & speedily produces sleep either nat-  
 ural or comatose.

These last suggested to Brown  
 the notion of indirect debility. But the  
 state is one of prostration rather than  
 exhausted susceptibility. In a smaller  
 dose the exhilarating or exciting effects  
 are produced. In a very large dose these  
 do not take place, but a sedative effect  
 in a much higher degree - vertigo, vomit-  
 ing torpor &c. - the usual symptoms of



narcosis [The contraction of the pupil almost to a point & distinguish the narcosis by opium from sleep &c. Wd.]  
 But the stimulant and sedative effects of opium meet at in their fullest extent at one and the same time

In single full doses opium diminishes the biliary secretions - but in several doses continued at regular & short intervals opium will increase the biliary secretion. So it is with all the medicines which increase the perspirable secretions. It is on this principle that a residence in a hot climate deranges the function of the liver. So on the other hand, all medicines that do not increase the perspirable secretions, in large doses at long & irregular intervals, diminish the secretion. Opium is the most effectual anodyne in the m.m. When its force is spent in subduing pain, checking diarrhoea, or supporting the system in



malignant fevers - in <sup>its</sup> ordinary laws are entirely altered. The dose must be immensely increased & the interval shortened. This was not well understood by the older physicians.

It is the most effective & specific in the M. M. - It will neither prod or stupor nor narcosis however, until it reaches a quantity has been taken for sedation, or inducing sleep, when there has been a little more with prod. or stupor. & a little more still, sleep e.g. pain.

The habitual use of opium is not constipating.

I have found by experience that opium counteracts the ultimate narcotic effects of Hydrocyanic acid, Yelaser. Helonias, Sassafras, Spiculation & clove & cinna. & Alcohol does this still more. Opium counteracts the intoxicating <sup>narcotic?</sup> effect of alcohol but not its stimulant or revivine.

The School of their imitators in Philadel.  
ascribe all the kind of sedating effects of  
opium (in every disease) to morphine & all  
stimulant effects, exclusively to norexia.

Morphine is fully equal to op. in checking  
diarrhoea (& in equivalent dose). I think  
its narcotic power is greater. Its opera-  
tion is more speedy, probably because  
the stomach is not obliged to act on the  
inert ingredients.

Opium & morphine are direct as-  
purgatives. Other narcotics are not as-  
purgative unless in cases where sleep is  
prevented by irritative action. In a  
state of health they will not prod. sleep.

The sedative <sup>effects</sup> of op. may be  
obtained without its stimulant effect by  
a <sup>single</sup> large dose, or with them by smaller  
& repeated doses - the latter is generally  
the most useful.

Opium or Morphine is (1830)  
1. narcotic 2. stimulant 3. sedative - the

last including 1. antispasmodic 2. a sedative  
3. soporific 4. ultimate narcotic (for which  
narcotic power  
merely it is given only in emergencies)

Abstracting its stimulant power & great  
in pairs its utility. In large abundance  
of more narcotics.

Opium is a very useful counter-  
agent in certain states of disease, when there  
is neither irritation, pain, restlessness  
discharge, wakefulness &c. to  
indicate it. In such cases it probably  
acts by the joint operation of its narcotic  
stimulant, narcotic, diaph. & cholagogue  
powers continued for a time.

It does not produce as free diaphoresis  
as many other articles, but it assists other  
diaphoretics.

Opium taken freely proves antaphrodisiac  
I have known a single dose produce this  
effect for 24 hours & a continued use of  
it do so for 4 mos. Wine & alcohol  
Contrary effect unless taken in



excess - but there is a difference in susceptibility. Sanguis furor can be controlled by Gums & that only

In small & frequently repeated doses enormous quantities of opium can be taken with impunity. I have known 75 grs in a day by a healthy person. A student attending lectures took by way of experiment 90 grs daily & continued taking notes &c. Vide Edmund De Quincy's confess. of op. eat' - the only account of the effects of a excessive quantity - a valuable book. He took 320 grs or 8000 drops a day & "never felt better in his life."

In bad wounds, as those of the knee joint more benefit can be derived from op. than from any other article. Course - the greater the quantity required in 24 hrs the shorter sh<sup>d</sup> be the intervals - if 16 grs, then once in 3 hours, if 24 grs, once in 2 hours &c. I have seen cases where it seemed probable



that amputation would not save life  
completely cured by opium with wine &  
cinchona. Doses at long intervals  
would have failed.

Opium when indicated may always  
be given in quantities sufficient to meet  
the symptoms without fear of narcosis &c.  
When there is an uneasy reaction in the head  
or stomach, if it does not occur immediately  
but after 1-2-3- or 4 hours, it  
shows that the action of the medicine  
has ceased & denotes that you must  
shorten the intervals. If unpleasant ef-  
fects take place immediately it shows  
that the dose is too large, & you should  
shorten the intervals. If the ef-  
fects take place when the dose is small  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 gill of milk powder &c. with  
each dose may prevent them - or you  
may combine with it  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt. ppt. or  
magnesia &c. In chronic cases it may  
be necessary to begin with doses so small.

is to be insufficient to meet the sympt. & soon increase to the proper point.

Either warm, drunk, or evaporated  
poultice of sculp or aqua ammonia will  
counteract the troublesome symptoms.

If the constipating effect of op.  
was taken away half its value would be  
destroyed. In typhus we often sometimes  
increase the dose greatly, & produce the  
effect. Some give Calomel to counteract  
the constipating produced; this is wrong. It  
can be with it or it is to obviate its  
effect. Does, is the best article.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cases  
where opium is given it stated in cases  
where it cures. Does 4 to 6 op. is the  
greatest quantity required. There are many  
disagrees. The barberry is good  
but used a little. Cinerea I have often  
added to also, but barberry very little is  
necessary.

After single dose or after  
a continuance of the article is indicated.

at the neck of the bladder, is often felt, giving  
a sensation as if the bladder was full of water  
rising 2-12 inches. In some cases, it is not great  
but is sometimes alarming. The pain of the prostate  
is described as being sometimes at the neck of the  
bladder for this reason in cases where it was, I think,  
indicated. This position, of course, consequences  
to the cath. & the pain is generally severe  
but in chronic cases it will not be necessary  
to try to reach it to produce it. In acute  
cases, I can just touch the cath. & apply to  
the neck of the bladder & the pain will never be indicated  
when it is required. If  
the effect, already produced in the cath.  
is not sufficient to relieve the cath. in full  
passage, it is necessary to touch the cath. to the  
neck of the bladder, & it will relieve it. In  
acute typhoid disease, there is a great  
decrease in the power of the bladder & you should  
be careful not to do it. It is a very  
painful matter & the patient, being aware of  
any interference with the bladder, is often



the spine is inside of the thorax & the  
 Opium is said to be done by the  
 grooved women. It is not clear by  
 repeated experience

but single good dose of opium is  
 continued until it will be the occasion  
 looser. It is not generally known but  
 is of consequence

There is a case of idiosyncrasy  
 with respect to opium - probably  
 there is such. There is great difference  
 in susceptibility

Opium in conjunction with other  
 articles produces a modified operation  
 analogous to that of a chemical compound  
 with oxygen, and the result is the

If opium be given in grain does,  
 death is preceded by profound coma, some-  
 times by convulsions. There is a defi-  
 ciency of the action of the brain, nervous system  
 is a deficiency or interruption of the sen-  
 sorial principle - the opium is certain



case, will increase the supply. After  
 the effect of a large dose has commenced  
 for a patient may remain & have a charac-  
 teristic be useful but if the patient is re-  
 duced to a low state it may cause death.  
 The above principle is preferable to a smaller  
 dose for it is the more gradually reduces  
 to more destroyed life of a healthy adult.  
 The individual at present has been extremely  
 delicate for most persons will bear  
 more than this without the slightest  
 inconvenience. One of my professional  
 friends took 30 (ss.) and probably by  
 mistake was not sensible of it for some  
 time. The 30 is equivalent to 10 grs. He vis-  
 ited his patient, but was considerably in-  
 vaded for several days yet his life was  
 not endangered. He took 100 grains  
 and again, it being a question of  
 whether 100 grains can be borne without  
 danger than 100 grains. On some occasions  
 no structural or organic lesion that can

The dose is after each meal  
is as follows

1. Evacuate the stomach & col  
by early use of a general rec. emetic  
for <sup>reg. narcotic</sup> ~~them~~ poisoning, not min.  
for general poisoning, & active  
or de. netics fine powder of mustard in  
little spoonful dose in molasses, & repeat  
in 5 or 10 min. till 2 or 3 doses  
have been taken though scarcely more than is  
necessary. Good if it fails to vomit but can  
well be useful if it does not, & is the  
quickest way. Or use the distilled water  
of Rouseley, & so on. If the evacua-  
tion the re-em. are preferable to the reg.  
not tart. acid, but a little, little & fair  
is, & a little tart. re-em. but not very  
blue vitriol - not sulph. zinc. Corrosive  
Coc with the

Cases I suppose are here I repeated, & hee  
 it seemed to be false and it operated kindly  
 I have given 25 grains in compound with the same  
 could result, yet 10 grains in dose in  
 many diseases. Of Sulph. Copper bit can  
 be given I give 5 grains repeat it more  
 than a couple of <sup>off the 1st</sup> times. Of Sulph.  
 Zinc 5j or more are frequently required but  
 this practice is admissible when the system is  
 not yet strongly under the influence of the  
 opium. In such a case, by a dose  
 next do it use of the same purpose  
 preference. If the system is not yet  
 strongly affected and the action has proba-  
 bly passed into the intestines, a quick function  
 certain, as if the action does not  
 itself by its action, is very speedy & it  
 does not. I usually range 9 to  
 drops with 3j to 3j of castor oil  
 cases are more common.

If a large dose has been taken  
 of this a considerable time before it is called



put. be, a drying state, sweeter and  
 purgative. Friction external irritants must  
 be avoided. Friction with irritants which  
 will not vesiculate (fine plaster to excite is not  
 be a serious affair) such as oil capsic. with  
 alcohol - or even clove - accord with rectifica-  
 tion produced. Oil capsic. is not liable to  
 vesic. and the application may be continued  
 some time. It is more powerful than most  
 rubefacients and its influence on the system  
 is better. It is also more speedy in its action.  
 Washing cold water upon the head, of  
 great service. It has been recommended to  
 pour it all over the body. It is better in the  
 case of a dangerous dose of alcohol & if  
 applied only to the head, the body being  
 kept warm, it would probably be so in the  
 case. If the put. be very low it will be  
 safe to wet the head but not the body.  
 Stomachic stimulants sh<sup>d</sup> be given. An-  
 monia. Elix of capsic. Oil capsic. with  
 alcohol to produce an excit<sup>n</sup> & effect. Some



of the nervous may do a great deal - very strong effect is very large quantities. I consider the inhalation of diethyl ether to the extent of producing exhilaration should be resorted to. Ether is preferred to brandy & brandy will be better than cold water for the cold is greater & more sudden.

I do not rely on specific remedies or antidotes. But air & nutriment is that we want. Gallic acid & the vegetable salts with alkaline bases & the gallate of morphia is nearly most. If called early it is better to use. I made the article for it is uncertain what effect the gallic acid would have produced by the vital forces and the gastric liquor. When the narcotic effects have begun gallic acid will not relieve the patient in fact or even galls will do no hurt. I am given by the vegetable acids are in proper doses in the article remaining on the stomach as the salts of <sup>these with</sup> morphia are more active

than the codeine. After the opium is ex-  
tracted the salts <sup>vegetable acids</sup> ~~phosphoric~~ are supposed  
by many to diminish the narcotic effect.  
They have been tried in the case of many  
cancers and found to be almost naught. But  
I have not seen a case of opium &  
as the pat. is usually thirsty, no harm will  
result from the use of acidulated water. It  
is doubtful whether it is of any good.

I

### Pharmac. prep. of Opium

1. Pure opium in substance. Many carry  
a lump in their pocket & cut off as occa-  
sion requires. Even when soft pure opium  
is not easily acted on, & is much slower in  
producing its effects than the legum. prep.

If dry & hard it will sometimes fail. I had  
a case of Spasmodic Dyspepsia, which I treat-  
ed with pure opium in pill. It thoughtfully  
resisted opium, wonderfully. Next day, by  
an operation of calomel the pills came  
away. Now we can we may probably

account for some of the enormous quantities  
 taken with little effect. Pure opium is better hard  
 or soft is negligible. Soap & also it is a  
 soluble and breaks up the capsules & softens  
 the phlegm & softens it. The pills of the phar-  
 macop made with soap are hard as buck  
 shot. The following will keep soft any length  
 of time. R Opium 3j, dry it thoroughly & re-  
 duce it to a fine powder & sift it. White soap  
 3℥ vii pulv<sup>d</sup> & sifted Camph. pulv. 3j beat  
 the whole into a homogen. mass & it will  
 pill without further addition. Divide into  
 240 pills. Each pill will contain 4 grs of  
 the mass = 2 grs. opium. I have kept the  
 10 yrs without their activity being impaired.  
 If the op. is not dried & pulverized  
 the pill will be too soft & besides the phar-  
 macop & the glue are thus broken up.  
 This is the best formula I have ever tried  
 the pill is so soft that you can incor-  
 porate cal. with it or 1-2 grs of ip cac  
 It, always 2 grs - may be 4 or divided 3



you can even beat it up for an enema with  
a cup & spoon in warm water

2 Opium is sometimes given in Powder  
but powders are generally mixed bealy for  
the nurse. They will be half moistened  
the dry powder will stick to the mouth  
& be disgusting or will stick to the spoon &  
partly be lost. I avoid giving powder  
as much as possible unless I administer  
them personally

### 3. Tinct. opii or Laudanum.

R. good opium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  to lb. dilut. alcob.  
Sp. gr. 9.35 If the alcob. is either stronger  
or weaker it is said that you have a weaker  
tinct. Apothecaries often take the refuse  
opium at the bottom of the box throw it in  
in small lumps, let it stand & shake it  
occasionally & this is their S.D. Do Wright  
once sent for a specimen from a crony shop  
in town & evaporated it. The quantity he ob-  
tained varied between 2 & 5 grains to the  
fl.  $\mathfrak{z}$  whereas there sh<sup>d</sup> be 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  grs to fl.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$



I am of a different opinion. I think it will not be acted on & add alcohol by little and little to the powder & the mor-  
lar and rub it up. I pour it off & it is completely diffused in the alcohol. & let it stand a week tho it is probably of great strength immediately. The opii thus prepared will be strong & contained full 3℥ to 3j, as I have ascertained by repeated trials. The alcohol dilution is supposed to be saturated. I have found that 3j℥ less will make a weaker tincture. The op. soap & Camph. & the lin. op. are the best preparations.

4. *Unus opii Compositus* or 2d enhans Tinct. Thebaica. Span wht wine is substituted for the dil. alcohol. & 3j℥ of the opium are taken. Cambr. Cloves. & Nutt from (croc.) are added. This may be employed as a topical applic., particularly for the eyes, as it is prepared with more care and is better than Cambr. or Tinct. opii -

but not of the latter; made with equal  
care. It is more pleasant from the spices  
it contains, but does not keep so well. It  
is said it contains 10 grs opium to fʒi  
I have tried it & it contains only 3 1/2 grs of  
to fʒi. It is not worth retaining though it  
is better than the common Sanderus

5. Black Drop - much celebrated many  
years ago - said to be very useful & not un-  
kind in its operation. It is an awkward  
preparation. The liquor extracti morphine  
has been substituted by Paris. I made the  
first that was made in this country & have  
used two pints of it. Hence I can speak  
from experience. When small quantities  
only of opium are required 10 grs of this are  
equivalent to 30 of Sol. When large qua-  
ntities are used, it is about twice as strong.  
It is rather more liable to produce dis-  
turbance of the stom. &c. than Sol. When  
the stom. is weak & irritable the acid of  
leaves &c. It is better unless a change

is ~~used~~ - or there are prejudices, &c.

On the whole it is little used

Annoniated tinct. opii. as directed in the Europ. Pharmacopoeia, made of ammoniated alcohol to contain gr. ʒi. The am. decomposes the codate of opii. & the morph. is precipitated. It is a ~~very~~ <sup>poor</sup> preparation & is now rejected

Tinct. opii Camphorata

The U. S. pharmacopoeia inserted it. All the pharmacopoeias agree in the mode of preparation. The opium, camphor, ol. of anise, benzoic acid &c. are all put together. Now a part of the opium only is dissolved & that so all it is evident that part of the other ingredients <sup>be lost as the action</sup> must adhere to the drugs. ~~and be lost~~. The opium sh<sup>d</sup> be digested repeatedly & filtered, so Tinct. opii may be taken & diluted with dil. benzoic alcohol & the other ingredients (which are all soluble) sh<sup>d</sup> be added. The following is of the exact strength directed in it



*Plum scoparias* R. Tinct. Opie f 3; Benz. ac.  
 3℥ Camph. 3j. Ol. anise f 3℥. Dilut. alcohol.  
 f 3xv. Pulverise the camphor by adding  
 a little alcohol - mingle & shake & it is im-  
 mediately fit for use. The U. S. phos-  
 ada honey, & ext. Siquonia. These make it  
 more pleasant at first when recent but soon  
 disagree, with many persons & ext. Siquonia  
 is apt to be empyreumatic & to communicate  
 a bad flavour. Besides, on keeping, these  
 render it rosy and rapid. If the patient  
 wish it to be sweetened, it can be done with  
 loaf sugar or honey & it is pleasant as I  
 have directed it. It is often an object,  
 with country practitioners, to have their  
 medicines, in all compass. For this  
 purpose, I give the articles as follows, &  
 label Tinct. opie camph. forti. R.  
 Tinct. opie f 3iv Pulv. Camphorae 80 grs.  
 Ac. Bz. 3℥. Ol. anise f 3℥. The proportions  
 are the same as above, but the strength is  
 equal to Sassafras. Of this 3j added



to 3x of diluted alcohol makes the com-  
mon officinal Compound tinct. op. of the shops  
at once. The solution is not exactly correct  
as the oil floats on the top. It ~~shd~~ therefore  
be shaken. It may be useful in the con-  
centrated form instead of ~~the~~ for adult.

Most of the aromatic essential oils  
disguise opium very imperfectly but if  
the oil of ppt. is added to alcohol so as to  
make a strong spirit of ~~the~~ op. this is added  
to ~~the~~ the article will not be suspected.  
Empirics adopt this practice. While  
I have given opium very much I have  
~~talked~~ strongly against it all the while; and  
they formerly succeeded better than the  
regular practitioners who were unac-  
quainted with the powers of opium in  
this disease.

As a Counteragent of disease  
opium is very important.

By evening it may be given in  
triple doses & if a large quantity,

is indicated, that by evening should be proportionally large.

Applied to the same parts & parts denuded of the skin it produces pain heat & infl. acting first as an irritant & ultimately causing a diminution of irritability & susceptibility. It may produce excessive necrosis when the skin is denuded, otherwise there is no danger to an adult from external application. There may be to children.

Opium is never indicated in phlogistic diseases. It may be proper in dysentery, and may be useful in the phlogistic and depleting.

When it is indicated in severe disease the system should be kept constantly under its influence by small doses & short intervals. Given in this way it is very important in typhus. It gives only when the patient is well. It does not produce the salutary, steady, uniform & permanent effect.

In irritative & idiopathic, atonic fevers  
 the regular dose sh<sup>d</sup> be given, asleep or a  
 wake in such quantity, as just to remove  
 the irritation or just fall short of producing  
 too great somnolence. The patient sh<sup>d</sup>  
 sleep & wake at shorter intervals than in  
 health. He ought not to expect to sleep all  
 night & wake all day in acute febrile  
 diseases. The dose must vary in dif-  
 ferent cases, as must also the period  
 of repetition. In the same way wine,  
 alcohol, cider, wine, porter &c. be given.  
 A quantity, which one or two doses sh<sup>d</sup>  
 produce intoxication is often taken with ad-  
 vantage in proper intervals, & in 24 hours.  
 Many are afraid opium will accumu-  
 late in the system, producing a habit.  
 but it does not accumulate after 24 hours.  
 After a few days its effects diminish. It  
 does not debilitate in any case. It  
 never loses its power as a stimulant.  
 There is no difficulty in leaving it off.



dis-mish of the abstract. There is no  
late & secret <sup>and</sup> result<sup>ing</sup> from  
its use when indicated. In atonic diseases  
of some kinds it obviates irritated action

After violent Casualties, as falls  
& sprain, &c. - the pat. is usually low &  
cold & S. is then the worst remedy that  
can be used. A dose of opium will  
often prevent the irritative fever & infl.  
that follows. I have tried it for many  
years and have never had the trouble-  
some reaction that would occur, &  
when this has occurred the infl. is often  
irritative. ~~So that~~ <sup>every</sup> opium will assist in  
its removal.

A common rule is, that opium  
must not be given in fever. It may  
unless there be phlog. fever. It may  
in irritative fever. See Abernethy who  
advise, regular doses at short intervals  
(His book is well worth reading) So in  
sympathetic fever, to mitigate the



effect of the local affection. In typhus & typhoid fever, it increases the power of the heart & determines it to the surface, thus relieving internal congestion. This important practice has been established within the last 20 yrs & is not now understood by a few. ~~It~~ Opium will relieve the delirium of typhus & typhoid diseases, delirium tremens, puerperal delirium, & any other delirium. Opium is useful in Erythema infl. of the membranes of the brain, with caloric in the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> of typhus, datura & digitalis in the second stage - opium being the basis - many abstract it too soon & make the case worse than ever.

Useful in chronic affect. of the bowels Typhus syn cop. - post exhausted & apparently dying - nuxij gave Cath. & eructs, under this, sure to awake.

In Surgical operations, See the remedy for the rules this are excellent.

In cases when a shock has been produced  
opium is good

Checking a diarrhoea by opium. affects the stomach & bowels & this is thought to forbid the use of the opium. But in 4 or 8 hours these symptoms disappear. We should continue the use of opium without regarding them.

In dysentery opium should be continued after the disease is overcome; till constipation is produced, so as to require bleeding. This rule applies still more to diarrhoea

## Andira Inermis

Allied to Colchicum & may be used for the same purpose. A large dose at once produces nausea & vomiting. Short of nausea & repeated with diuretic regimen it is diuretic. In moderate doses at short intervals it is narcotic.

The test of an over dose is nausea & vomiting. That of too frequent repetition is Starcosis. That of too long continuance is Catarrh.

It is an acrid narcotic - an emetic - a hydragogue cathartic & a deobstruent. In hints of the latter operation it is diuretic, resolvent, probably cholagogue & expectorant.

The proper remedies for an over dose are opium to check the evacuation & stimulents to support the powers of life. There is no proof or record that lime juice will counteract the effect of the acrid narcotics.



This article is most used in the W. I. in the Spanish Provinces, as an antehelminthic. They give the powder of the bark as a nauseating exlic, narcotic & cathartic -- beginning with small doses & increasing till nausea is produced & the continuing short of nausea.

The medium dose for a strong healthy adult is ʒj. This is large if it is to be repeated. It is better to begin with smaller doses & let them remain some time on the ab. Canal, to act on the bowels.  
Dose for a part. of the root is ʒj - of 1 yr. .5 grs - of 2-3 yrs 10 grs - 1 year, 5 grs. Vary accord. to Circ.

Phos a critical preparation,  
Decoct. R ʒj recently dried bark to ʒ of water & boil till it is of the colour of Madeira wine. Strain & use immediately  
Dose for an adult about ʒij

Extract. R ʒj recently dried bark coarsely powdered percolate with ʒij -



boil till half is evaporated. Strain  
 & evaporate to a proper consistence in a  
 Salt water bath, stirring it frequently  
 that the resin may not rise to the top.

Dose for an adult 3 grs - 14 to 15 grs, 2 grs  
 - 10 grs 1 1/2 grs - 2-3 grs, 1 gr - 1 yr. 1/2 gr.

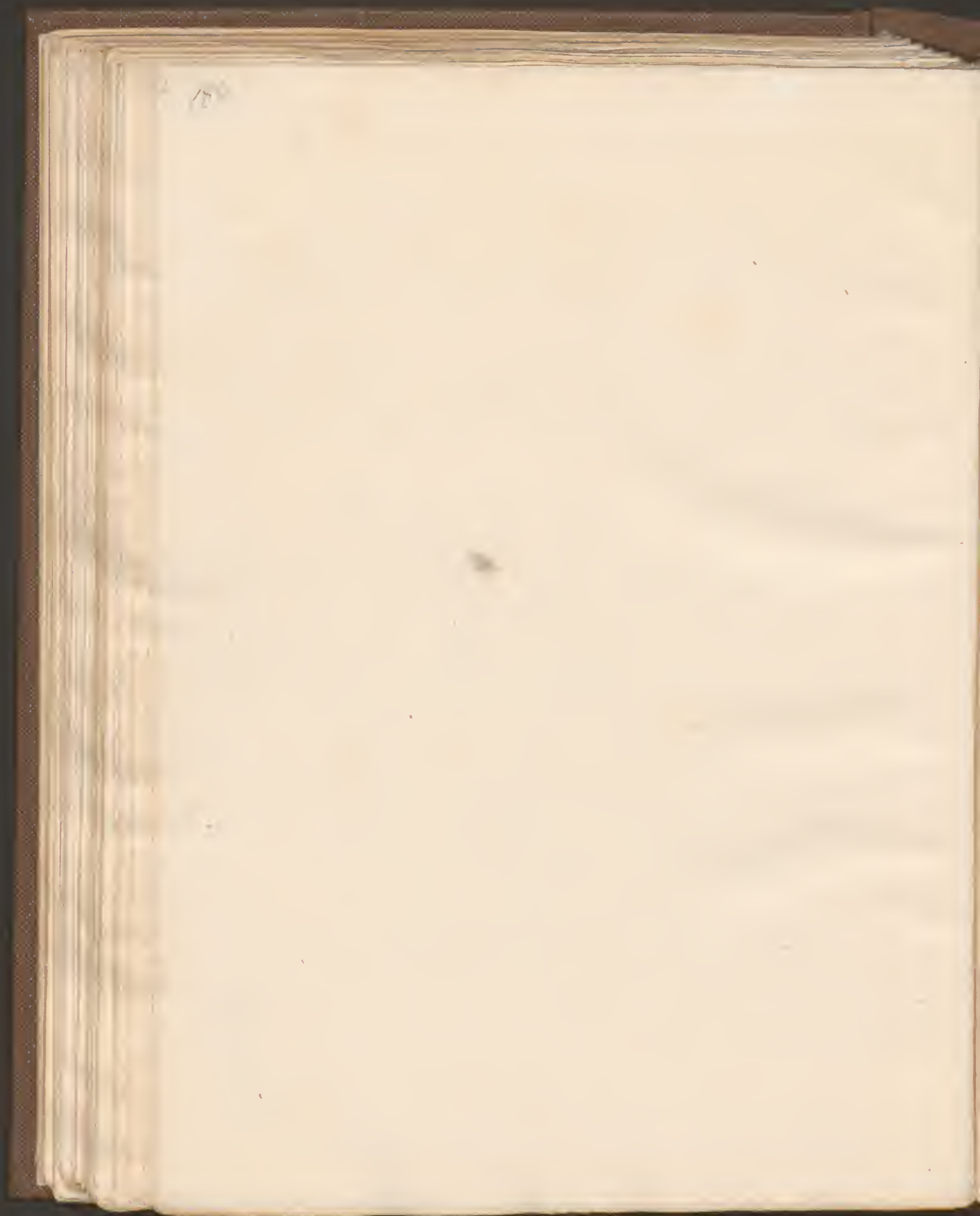
For ordinary purposes this is the best prep-  
 aration.

Syrup. R. Take the decoction  
 as above made, any quantity & dissolve  
 in it while hot, twice its weight of  
 white sugar. If there be sugar enough  
 it will not ferment. Dose for a  
 strong adult 3 j & 20 for all ages.

Diseases - Helminthia, ascidid,  
 lumbricoidis. Use the decoction - It  
 is a powerful anthelmintic.

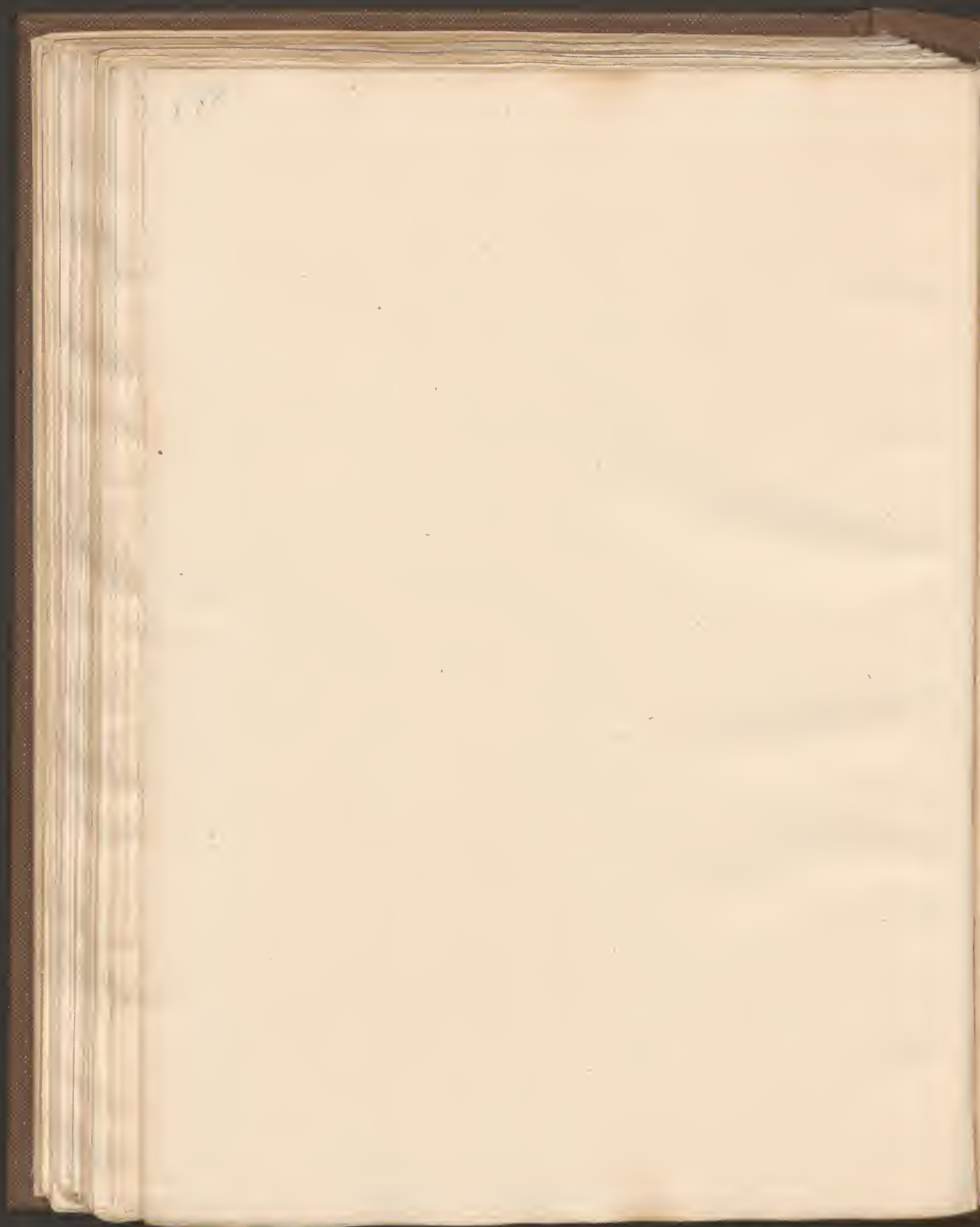
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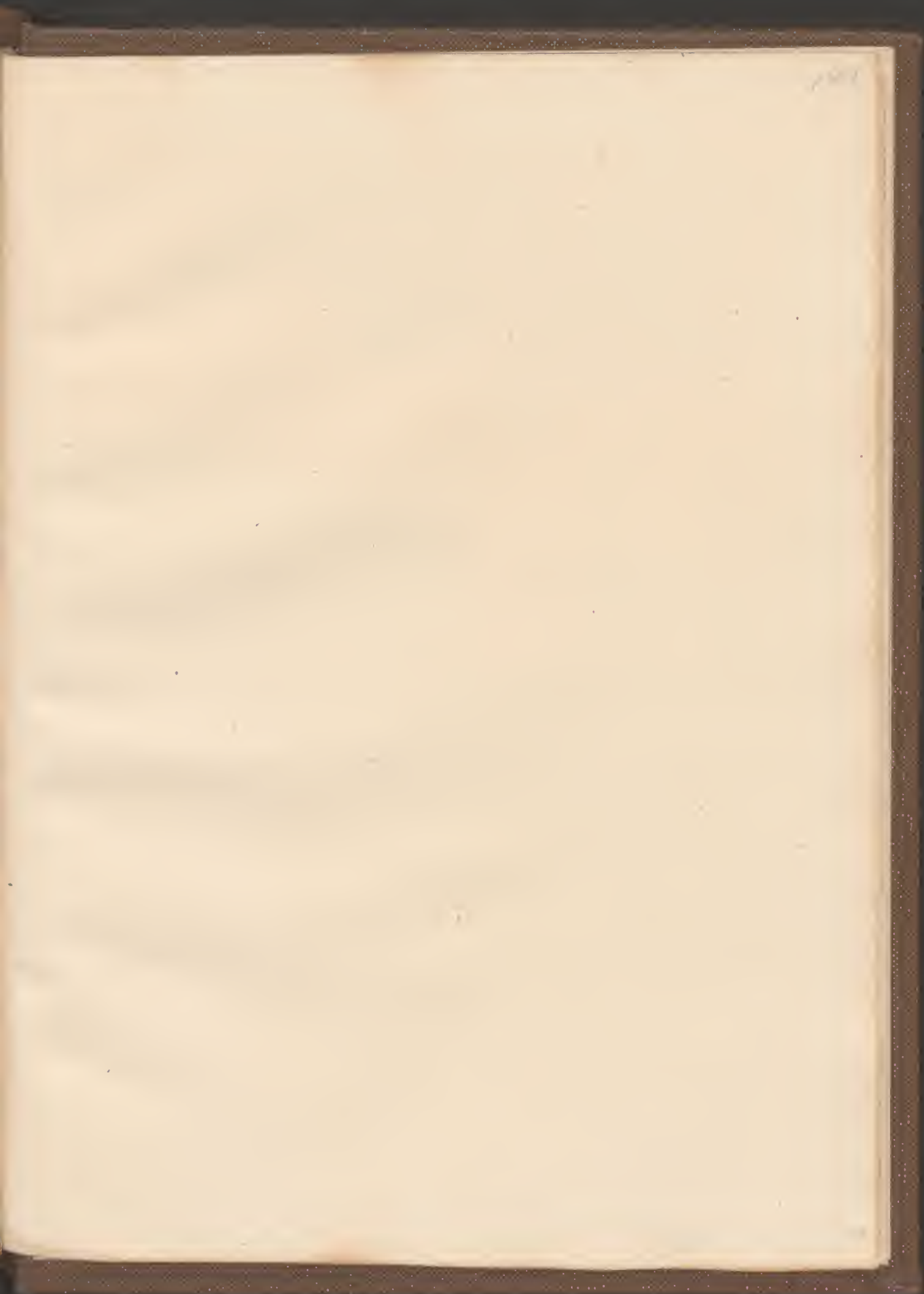


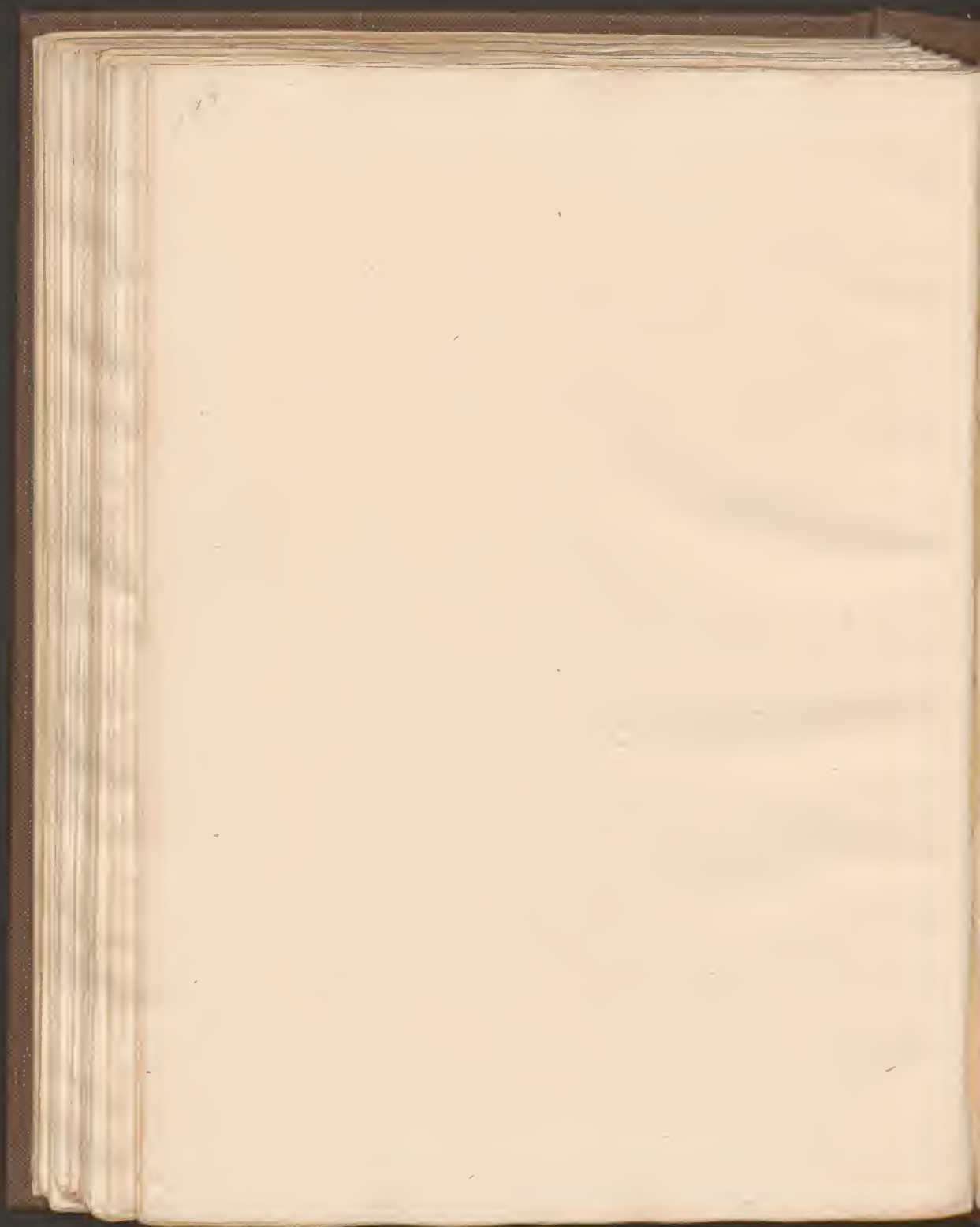






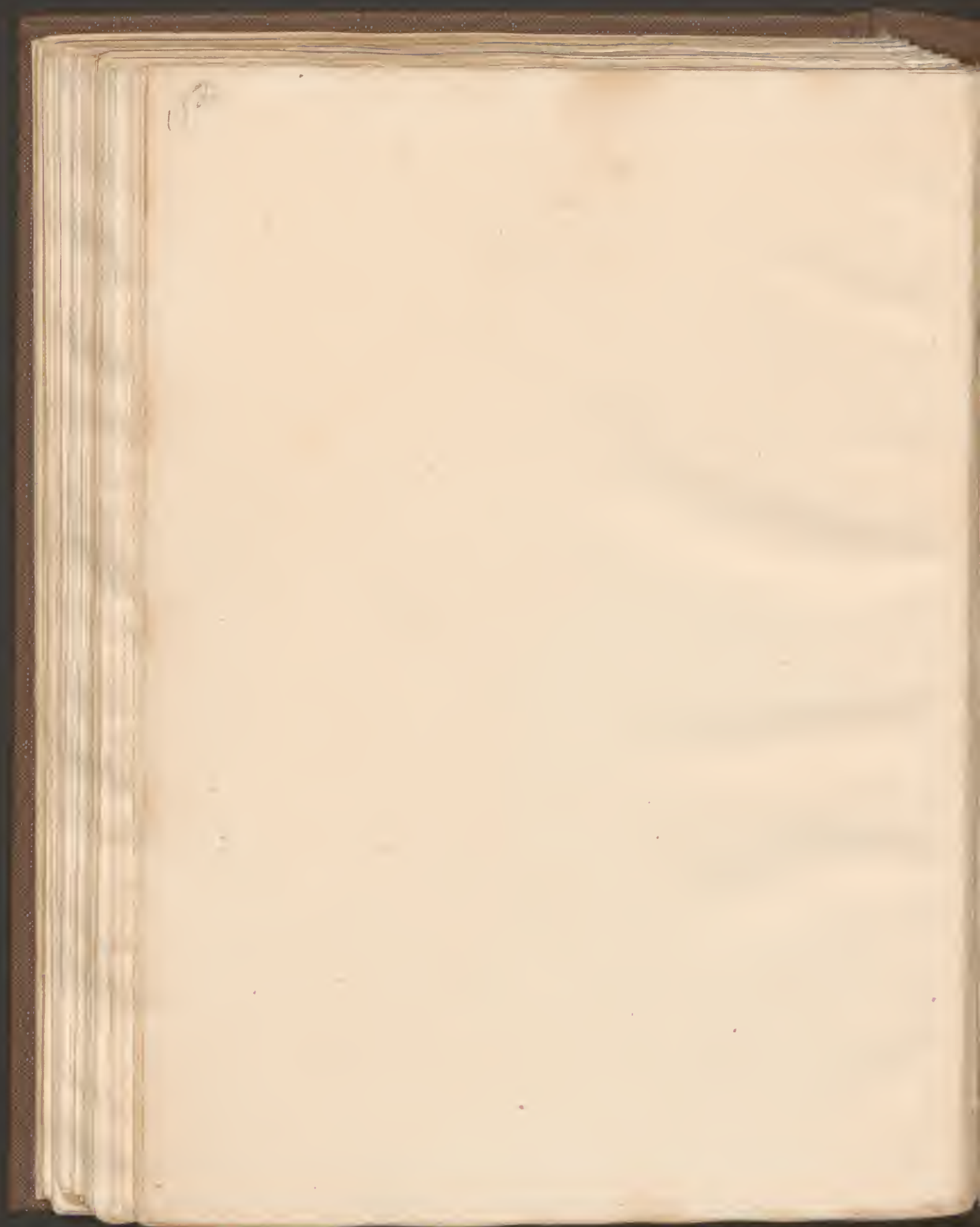




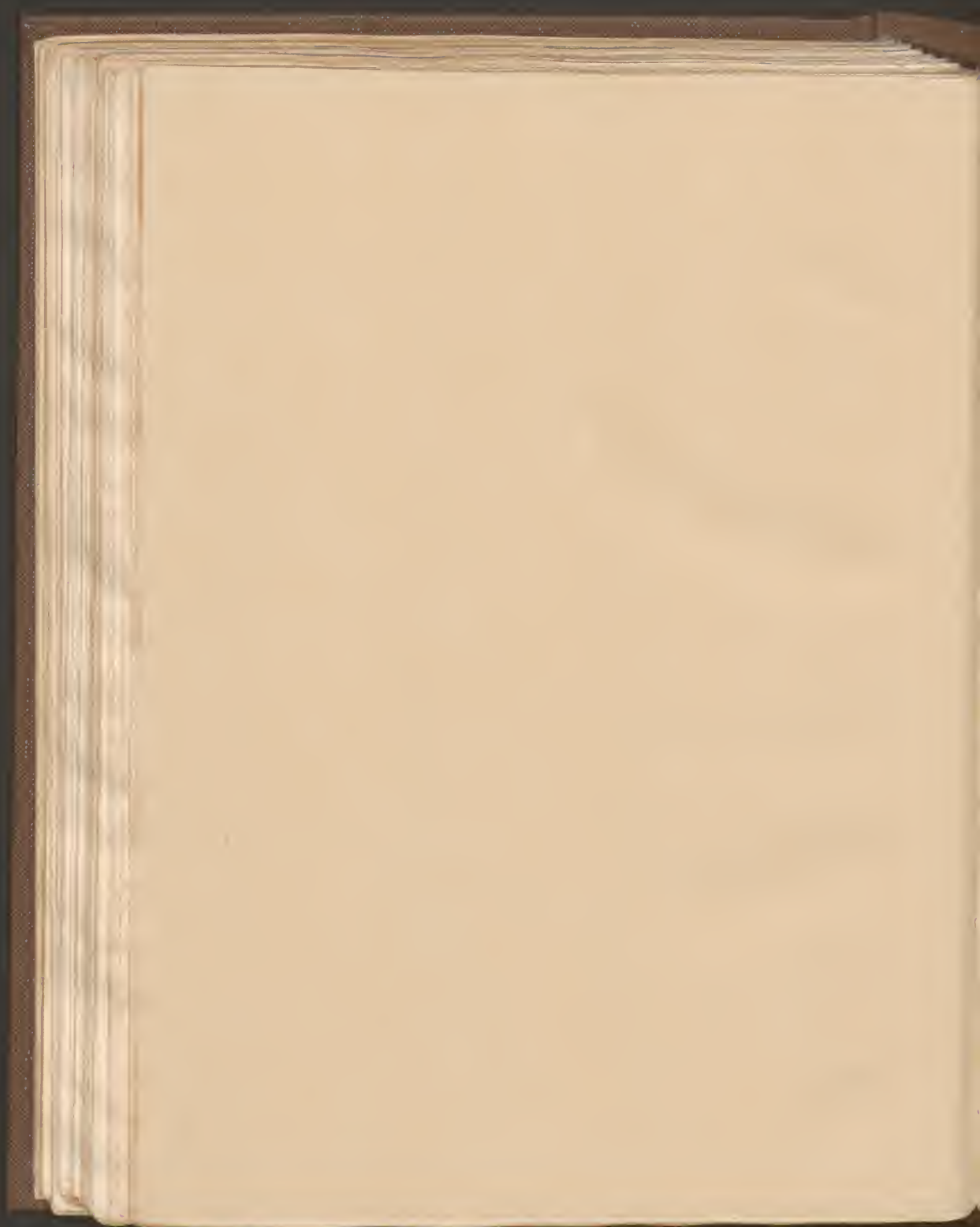
















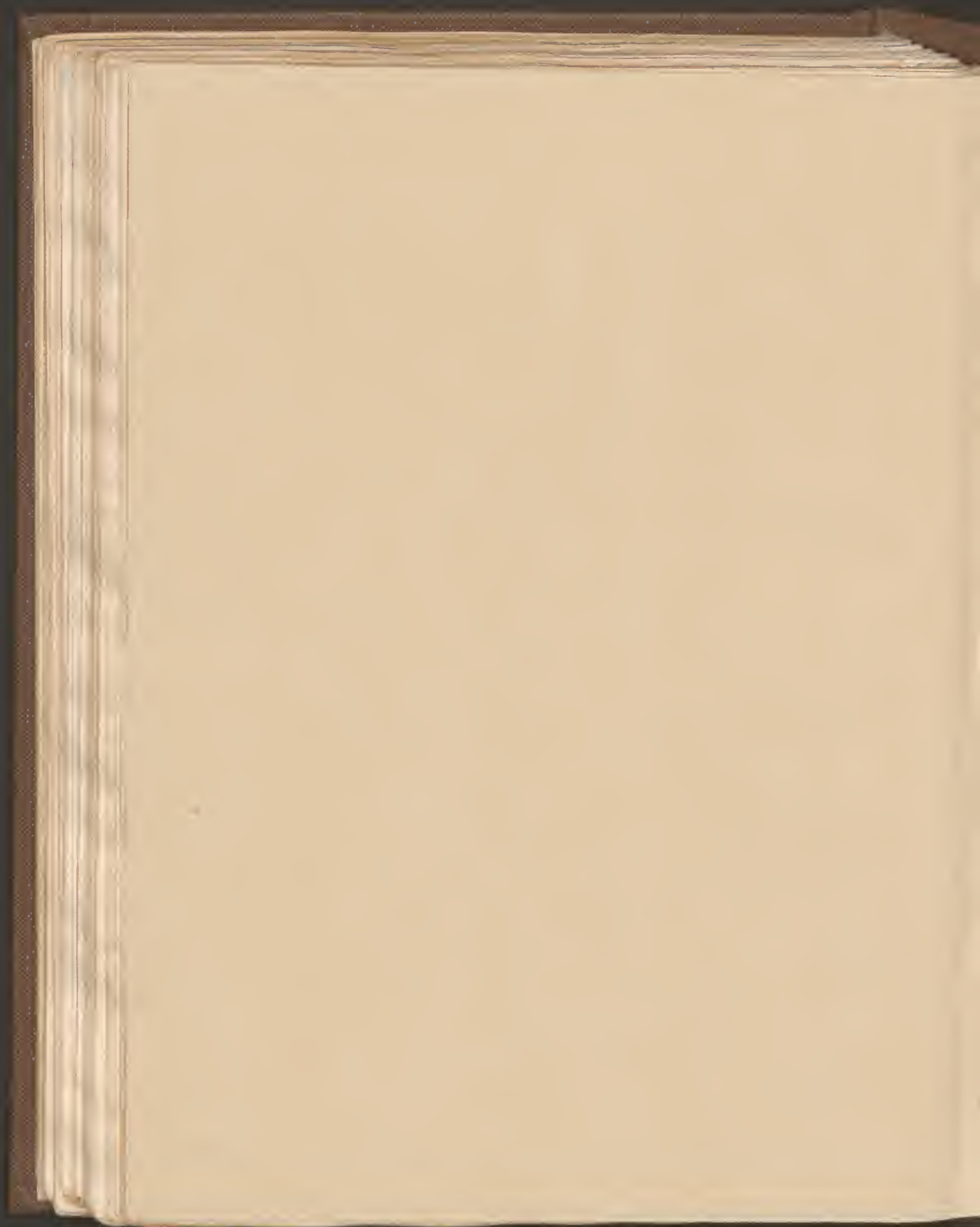


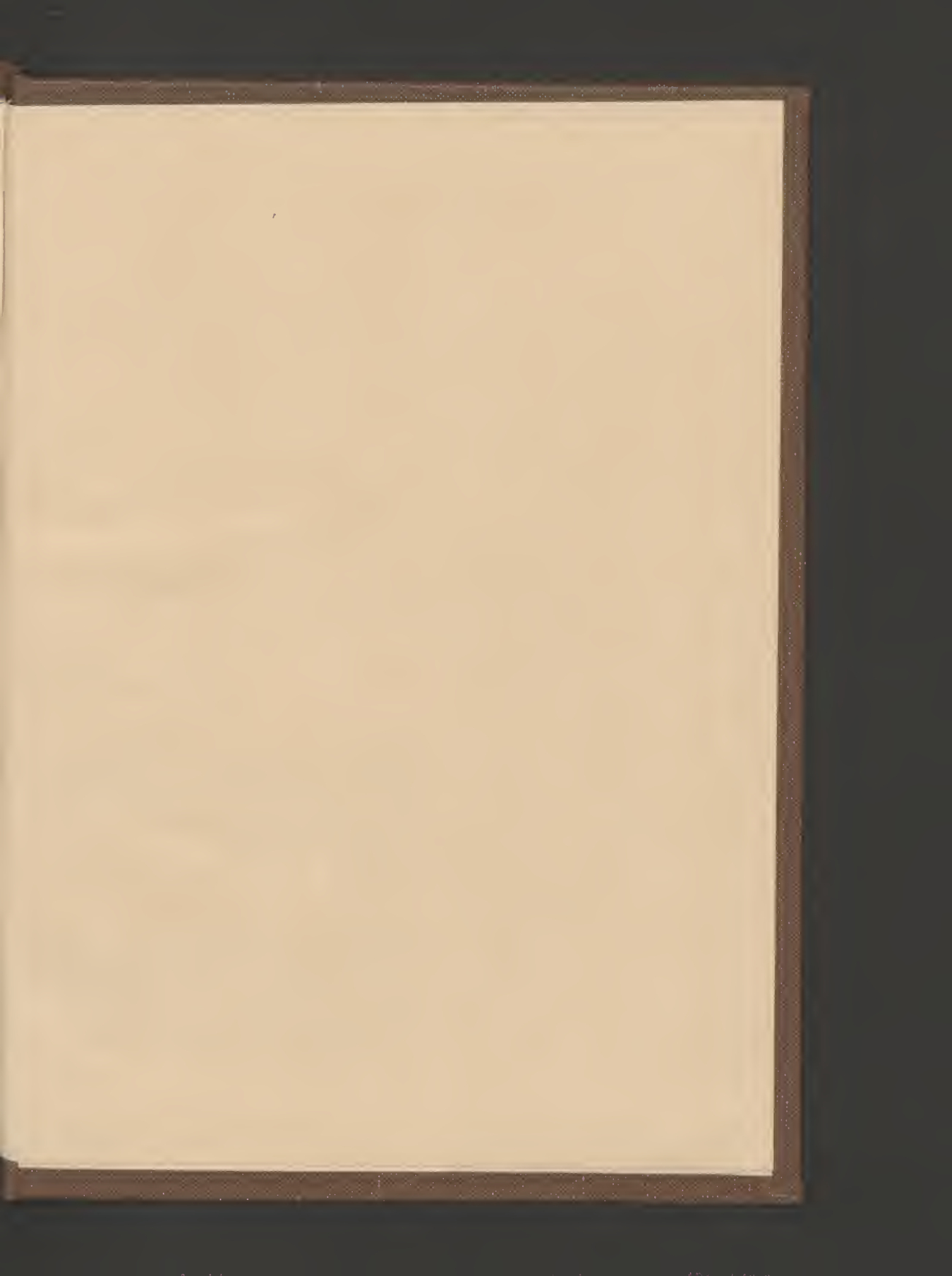


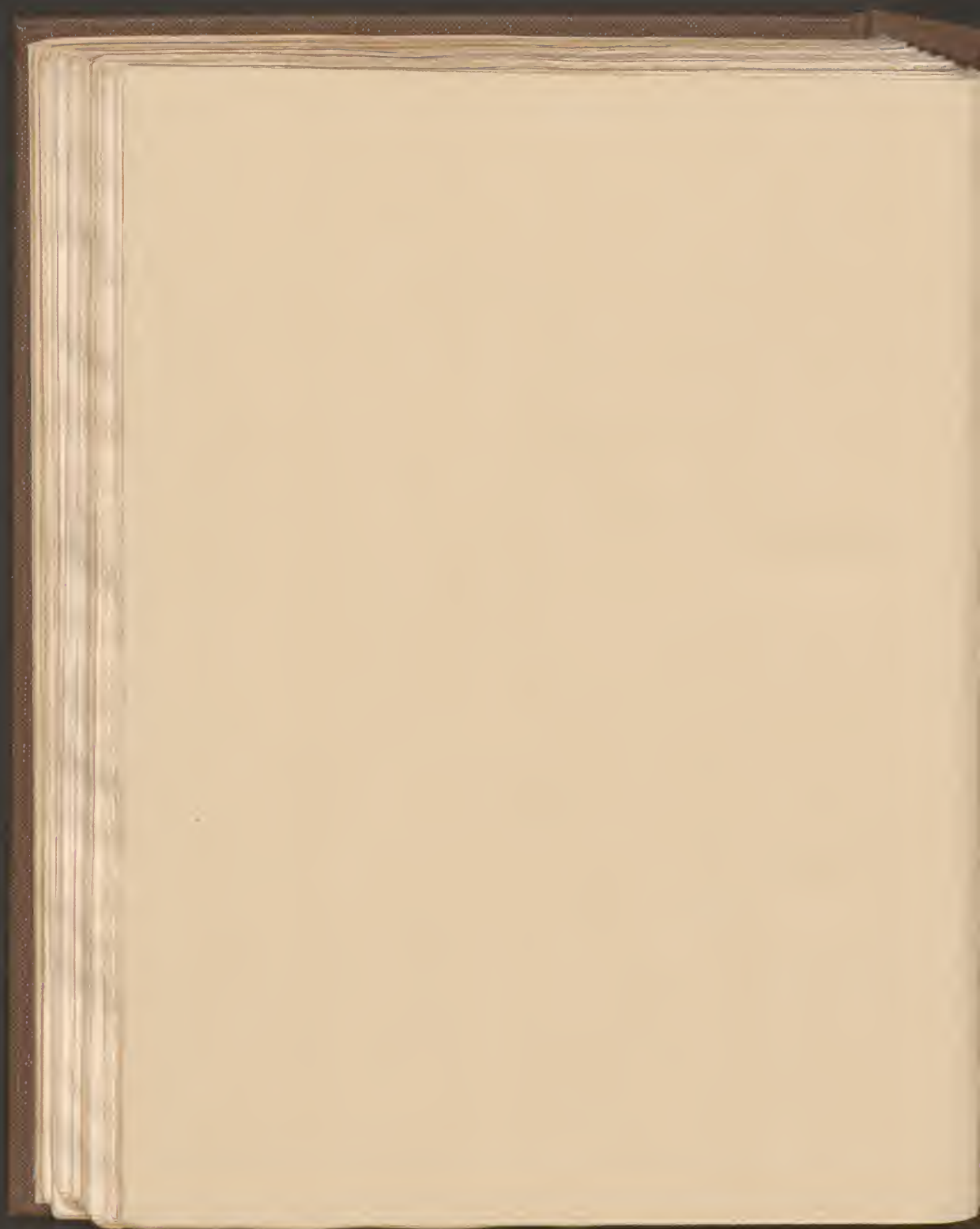














Ives. Tully. Vol. 4.  
National Library of Medicine  
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

Northeast Document Conservation Center  
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